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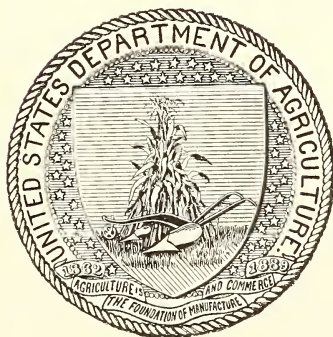
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
DIVISION OF STATISTICS,

JOHN HYDE, Statistician.

THE COTTON CROP OF 1899-1900.

BY

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
OFFICE OF THE STATISTICIAN,
Washington, D. C., January 31, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a report on the production of cotton in the United States in the year 1899-1900, prepared, under the general direction of the Statistician, by Mr. James L. Watkins, of this Division, and to recommend the publication of the same as Bulletin No. 19 of this office. The results set forth in the report have been arrived at mainly from returns of the movement of cotton from the plantation to points of export or consumption. For these returns the office is under many obligations to the officials of the different railway and water-transportation companies and of cotton and other mills, and to various other correspondents.

JOHN HYDE, *Statistician.*

Hon. JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

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THE COTTON CROP OF 1899-1900.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The commercial cotton crop year which ended August 31, 1900, was in some respects one of the most remarkable in the history of this industry. There never was a time when so many American spindles were in operation, and rarely, if ever, a time when they were so severely taxed to meet the demand for cotton goods. Such was the activity that many mills, both North and South, were obliged to run day and night, and but for the untimely complications in China in the latter part of the season the whole of the year would have been one of remarkable prosperity to manufacturers of this staple.

LEADING NATION IN COTTON CONSUMPTION.

In consequence of the great demand for American cotton goods the United States consumed more raw cotton than any other country in the world, leading Great Britain, which for a century and more has held supremacy in this industry, by over half a million bales, although the spinning capacity of Great Britain still far exceeds that of the United States or any other country.

WIDE RANGE OF PRICES.

But, perhaps, the most extraordinary feature of the year was the wide range of prices from the beginning to the close of the season. Spot cotton opened in New Orleans on September 1, 1899, at $5\frac{1}{8}$ and in New York at $6\frac{1}{4}$ cents a pound for middling upland, and on the last day of the season, August 31, sold in New Orleans at $9\frac{1}{2}$ and in New York at $9\frac{5}{8}$ cents per pound, a difference of $3\frac{3}{8}$ in the former and of $3\frac{3}{8}$ cents in the latter market. The difference, however, to the planter was not so great as this, as the average price of spot cotton in September in New Orleans was about 6 cents, and in January (when the season is practically over with the planter) $7\frac{1}{2}$ cents, a difference of $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents, or about \$7.50 for a bale of 500 pounds.

LARGE INCREASE IN THE VALUE OF THE CROP.

Another noteworthy feature of this crop is its total value as compared with that of 1898-99, the largest crop ever made; for, although

over 2,000,000 of bales less, its value is over \$29,000,000 greater. Further details relating to the above subjects are given in the following pages.

METHOD ADOPTED.

In estimating the crop of the States and Territories the Department has followed its usual method, the statistical data used being furnished by the officials of the rail and water lines that have transported cotton from the States of production; by the officials of the mills located in those States, and by special agents of the Department at the Southern ports and important receiving points in the interior. The reports from these sources are condensed in the following table, so as to show the number of bales of cotton moved from each State and Territory to the ports, to Northern and Western mills, to Canada and all other foreign destinations; the number taken from the current crop by the mills; the number forwarded from one cotton State to the markets and mills of another, and the number taken by the mills from the ports:

Commercial crop of 1899-1900.

[In commercial bales.]

States and Territories.	Movement and mill purchases.			Taken from other States and ports.			Commercial crop.
	Forwarded by rail, etc.	Bought by mills.	Total.	Taken from other States.	Taken from ports.	Total.	
Alabama	893,827	154,841	1,048,668	41,453	1,902	43,355	1,005,313
Arkansas	691,061	2,394	693,455	24,070	.....	24,070	669,385
Florida	41,880	.....	41,880	25	.....	25	41,855
Georgia	1,151,982	318,302	1,470,284	122,387	2,148	124,535	1,345,699
Indian Territory	119,939	.....	119,939	.....	.....	.....	119,939
Kentucky	24	26,008	26,032	26,008	.....	26,008	24
Louisiana	798,221	15,695	813,916	98,855	15,585	114,440	699,476
Mississippi	1,243,588	21,440	1,265,028	61,206	83	61,289	1,203,739
Missouri	17,275	3,720	20,995	3,720	.....	3,720	17,275
North Carolina	218,456	442,508	660,964	148,487	8,652	157,139	503,825
Oklahoma	66,555	.....	66,555	.....	.....	.....	66,555
South Carolina	465,328	489,559	954,887	119,100	5,073	124,173	830,714
Tennessee	188,579	34,882	223,461	27,429	3,769	31,198	192,263
Texas	2,460,232	16,868	2,477,100	32,446	6,099	38,545	2,438,555
Virginia	8,007	44,595	52,602	44,595	.....	44,595	8,007
Kansas and Utah	88	186	274	60	.....	60	214
Total	8,864,992	1,570,998	9,935,990	749,841	43,311	793,152	9,142,838

In the above table "taken from other States" includes all cotton forwarded by rail, water, and wagon from interior points and plantations of one State to interior markets of another; also all cotton shipped from interior points of one State to the mills of another—all of which is first credited to the State in which it originates. The amount of cotton taken from other States is 73,050 bales greater than in 1898-99, due almost wholly to the increased demand of Southern mills. In further explanation of the large amount of cotton "taken from other States," it may be stated that at points like Augusta and Columbus, Ga., there are large deliveries of cotton by rail, water, and wagon

from adjacent plantations in South Carolina and Alabama. There are also considerable deliveries from Alabama plantations at Columbus and Meridian, Miss., and from Indian Territory plantations at Denison and Gainesville, Tex. At Shreveport, La., the receipts from Texas and Arkansas are very large. Moreover, the mills of nearly all the cotton States obtain supplies from other States at some time or another during the year. Hence, such movements from one State into another are deducted, otherwise there would be a duplication.

"Taken from ports" includes only the cotton purchased at the ports by mills situated in the cotton States, and which has already been counted in the movement to the ports. The amount thus obtained by the mills is 10,505 bales greater than in 1898-99, and is likewise due to the scarcity of cotton in the interior and the unusual activity of the Southern mills.

The cotton produced in Kansas was partly used by local mills and partly marketed at St. Louis, and that in Kentucky was forwarded by river to St. Louis. The few bales grown in Utah were used in one of the local mills.

In the preceding table no account has been taken of the amount of cotton held over at interior towns and plantations; but it is estimated that 188,540 bales were brought forward from the crop of 1898-99 and that up to and including August 31, 1900, there had been marketed 24,164 bales of new cotton of the crop of 1900-1901. It is also estimated that 22,100 bales of the crop of 1899-1900 were carried forward, making the actual growth approximately 8,952,234 bales.

The total commercial crop is shown to be 2,046,367 bales less than in 1898-99. A detailed statement of how the crop was distributed from each State and Territory is given below, and for the purpose of comparison a similar statement for 1898-99 is included. All round bales of light weight—that is, bales weighing about 260 pounds—are counted as half bales.

THE COMMERCIAL CROP OF 1899-1900, BY STATES.

COMMERCIAL CROP OF ALABAMA.

The following statement shows in detail the movement of cotton by rail, water, and wagon from all interior points in Alabama to the port of Mobile and to destinations beyond the State:

	1898-99.	1899-1900.
Forwarded—	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>
By rail to Savannah, Ga	276, 832	249, 616
By rail and water to Mobile	183, 939	119, 790
By rail to New England mills.	66, 806	113, 813
By rail to Pensacola, Fla.	166, 218	78, 927
By rail to New Orleans, La	42, 269	38, 421
By rail to Brunswick, Ga	81, 388	34, 766
By rail to Norfolk, Va	70, 004	34, 415
By rail to North Carolina mills	12, 637	25, 355

	1898-99.	1899-1900.
Forwarded—Continued.	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>
By rail to South Carolina mills	427	22,827
By rail to Charleston, S. C.	17,816	21,313
By rail to Boston, Mass.	10,480	16,960
By rail and wagon to West Point, Ga.	9,581	16,295
By rail, water, and wagon to Columbus, Miss.	27,639	14,773
By rail, water, and wagon to Columbus, Ga.	17,872	14,344
By rail to Georgia mills	6,903	13,683
By rail to Meridian, Miss.	14,907	12,034
By rail to interior Tennessee points	1,187	11,854
By rail to New York, N. Y.	4,910	8,447
By rail to Baltimore, Md.	4,130	7,563
By rail to Tennessee mills	16,077	6,752
By rail to Memphis, Tenn.	12,307	5,820
By rail to Virginia mills	4,396	4,286
By rail to Cincinnati, Ohio	697	3,259
By rail to Ohio River points	2,177	3,031
By rail to Jacksonville, Fla. ....	.....	2,575
By rail to Kentucky mills	1,847	2,234
By rail to Philadelphia, Pa.	1,172	2,164
By wagon to Fort Gaines, Ga.	3,175	1,762
By rail to Canada	2,369	1,681
By rail to Port Royal, S. C.	994	1,171
By rail to West Point, Va.	3,993	907
By rail to Louisville, Ky.	1,416	896
By rail to interior Georgia points	5,812	877
By rail to Newport News, Va.	3,033	496
By rail to Mount Vernon, Md. ....	.....	275
By rail to Brooklyn, N. Y. ....	.....	189
By rail to interior Mississippi points	584	184
By rail to Augusta, Ga.	1,271	47
By rail to Western mills	5	16
By rail to Cleveland, Ohio.	150	5
By rail to St. Louis, Mo.	19	4
By rail to Seattle, Wash.	2,407	.....
By rail to Washington, D. C.	25	.....
Total movement	1,079,871	893,827
From which deduct for 1899-1900—		
Rail deliveries from Mississippi at interior points	14,734	
Rail deliveries from Georgia at mill points	6,666	
Rail deliveries from Mississippi at mill points	6,511	
Water and wagon deliveries from Georgia at Eufaula	6,008	
Rail deliveries from Tennessee at interior points	6,006	
Rail deliveries from Georgia at interior points	760	
Rail deliveries from Tennessee at mill points	741	
Water deliveries from Florida at Columbia	16	
Rail deliveries from South Carolina at mill points	11	
Total received from outside the State		41,453
Net movement		852,374
To this add purchases by mills		154,841
And deduct amount taken from ports		1,007,215
Total crop of Alabama		1,005,313

COMPARISON WITH 1898-99.

Comparing in detail the movement of the Alabama crop of 1899-1900 with that of the previous year, some striking changes in the amounts of cotton delivered at various destinations may be noted. In the first place, the total movement is 186,044 bales less, and a consequent decrease is shown in the receipts at ports and other important shipping points. On the other hand, the unusual demand from domestic spinners resulted in largely increased shipments to mill points—except in Tennessee—the New England mills taking 47,007 bales more, South Carolina mills 22,400, North Carolina mills 12,718, Georgia mills 6,780, and West Point, Ga. (a large milling point), 6,714 bales

more than in the year previous. There were also increased deliveries as follows: Interior Tennessee points, 10,667 bales; Boston, Mass., 6,480; New York, N. Y., 3,537; Charleston, S. C., 3,497; Baltimore, Md., 3,433, and Cincinnati, Ohio, 2,562 bales. An entirely new movement of 2,575 bales is shown at Jacksonville, Fla.

Pensacola, Fla., which has hitherto handled for export Alabama cotton in constantly increasing quantities, this year received 87,291 bales less than in 1898-99. Mobile, Ala., and Brunswick, Ga., also lost heavily in receipts from this State, the former 64,149 and the latter 46,622 bales. Other ports sustained the following losses: Savannah, Ga., 27,216; Norfolk, Va., 35,589; New Orleans, La., 3,848; West Point, Va., 3,086, and Newport News, Va., 2,537 bales. There was a decrease of 9,325 bales delivered at mill points in Tennessee, and at interior markets as follows: Columbus, Miss., 12,866; Memphis, Tenn., 6,487; Columbus, Ga., 3,528; Meridian, Miss., 2,873; Fort Gaines, Ga., 1,413, and Augusta, Ga., 1,224 bales. There were no shipments to Japan, whereas in the previous year there were 2,407 bales exported to that country via Seattle, Wash.

Forwarded to "New England mills" includes all cotton destined to mill points east of Ohio; to "Ohio River points," all cotton destined to mill points between the Mississippi River and Pennsylvania and north of the cotton States.

COMMERCIAL CROP OF ARKANSAS.

The following statement shows in detail the movement of cotton by rail, water, and wagon from interior points in Arkansas:

	1898-99.	1899-1900.
Forwarded—	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>
By rail and water to St. Louis, Mo.	465,306	325,644
By rail, water, and wagon to Memphis, Tenn.	218,307	131,240
By rail and water to New Orleans, La.	103,451	93,609
By rail to New England mills	73,230	48,167
By rail to Shreveport, La.	48,800	27,066
By rail to Seattle, Wash.	1,235	19,996
By rail to Port Arthur, Tex. ....	.....	15,626
By rail to North Atlantic ports	15,655	15,367
By rail to Pensacola, Fla.	10,890	4,157
By wagon to Greenville, Miss. ....	.....	4,000
By rail to San Diego, Cal. ....	.....	1,850
By rail to East St. Louis, Ill. ....	.....	1,263
By rail to Louisville, Ky.	1,696	875
By rail to Western mills	100	700
By rail to Galveston, Tex.	42	629
By rail to Savannah, Ga. ....	.....	350
By rail to Boston, Mass.	1,099	165
By rail to Brunswick, Ga. ....	.....	100
By rail to Philadelphia, Pa. ....	.....	100
By rail to interior Mississippi points .....	.....	86
By rail to New York, N. Y.	549	50
By rail to Chicago, Ill. ....	.....	12
By rail to Carthage, Mo.	8	9
By rail to Norfolk, Va.	200	.....
By rail to Houston, Tex.	164	.....
By rail to North Carolina mills	41	.....
Total movement	940,773	691,061

	1888-99.	1899-1900.
From which deduct—	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>
Rail and wagon deliveries from Indian Territory at Fort Smith	13,331	
Rail and wagon deliveries from Texas at Texarkana	7,239	
Rail deliveries from Louisiana at Texarkana	1,553	
Rail deliveries from Mississippi at Helena	1,177	
Wagon deliveries from Indian Territory at Van Buren	450	
Rail deliveries from Missouri at Newport	231	
Rail deliveries from Texas at mill points	64	
Rail deliveries from Oklahoma at Arkansas City	25	
Total received from outside the State		24,070
Net movement		666,991
To this add purchases by mills		2,894
Total crop of Arkansas		669,885

COMPARISON WITH 1898-99.

There is a falling off of 138,399 bales to St. Louis, Mo., and East St. Louis, Ill., 87,067 to Memphis, Tenn., 25,063 to New England, 21,734 to Shreveport, La., 9,842 to New Orleans, La., and 6,733 to Pensacola, Fla., but in a great measure this is accounted for by the shortness of the crop, the total movement from the State being nearly 250,000 bales less than in 1898-99. The most conspicuous changes to be noted are: The movement of 15,626 bales to Port Arthur, Tex., this being the first movement from Arkansas to this port; an increased movement of 18,761 bales to Seattle, Wash., and a new movement of 1,850 bales to San Diego, Cal. As to the East St. Louis, Ill., movement no comparison is made, as in 1898-99 this was included in the movement to St. Louis, Mo. The delivery by wagon of 4,000 bales at Greenville, Miss., is an entirely new movement as far as this investigation is concerned, as it was reported this season for the first time.

COMMERCIAL CROP OF FLORIDA.

The following statement shows in detail the movement of cotton by rail and water from interior points in Florida:

	1898-99.	1899-1900.
Forwarded—	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>
By rail to Savannah, Ga	25,503	24,874
By rail to Jacksonville	4,062	6,710
By rail to Brunswick, Ga	262	3,945
By water to Columbus, Ga	2,061	1,986
By rail to Mobile, Ala	3,043	1,916
By rail to New England mills		994
By rail to Fernandina		737
By rail to New Orleans, La	130	391
By rail to Pensacola		300
By water to Columbia, Ala		16
By water to Bainbridge, Ga		9
By rail to Charleston, S. C		2
By water to Eufaula, Ala	3	
Total movement	35,064	41,880
From which deduct—		
Rail deliveries from Georgia at Jasper		25
Total crop of Florida		41,855

COMPARISON WITH 1898-99.

Florida is the only State showing an increased movement over 1898-99, the increase amounting to 6,816 bales. There was a decrease of 1,127 bales shipped to Mobile, Ala., and 629 to Savannah, Ga.; and on the other hand an increase of 3,683 bales to Brunswick, Ga., 2,648 to Jacksonville, 994 to New England, and 737 to Fernandina, the two last-named being new movements. For the first time a movement (300 bales) is shown to the port of Pensacola.

The receipts at Jacksonville, as shown above, consist only of cotton forwarded from interior Florida points. There were, however, received at this port by rail for coastwise shipment to New York and Boston, 6,315 bales from interior Louisiana and 2,983 from interior Texas points, an account of which is taken in the detailed movement from those States. While the receipts at Pensacola are much less than in the year previous, and are for the most part forwarded from interior points in Alabama, Mississippi, and Tennessee, it is again a notable fact that New Orleans, La., and Mobile, Ala., made contributions to the export shipments for this port. As such shipments, however, are already credited to these ports they are not shown in the Pensacola movement.

COMMERCIAL CROP OF GEORGIA.

The following statement shows in detail the movement of cotton by rail, water, and wagon from interior points in Georgia:

	1898-99.	1899-1900.
Forwarded—	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>
By rail, water, and wagon to Savannah	712,121	670,535
By rail to Charleston, S. C.	173,534	119,010
By rail to South Carolina mills	8,297	85,903
By rail to Norfolk, Va.	145,696	81,210
By rail to New England mills	75,156	58,310
By rail to North Carolina mills	18,944	35,863
By rail to Brunswick	50,548	34,923
By rail to Boston, Mass.	4,730	11,948
By rail to Port Royal, S. C.	1,894	8,265
By rail to Wilmington, N. C.	8,725	7,608
By rail to Alabama mills	855	6,666
By rail to Tennessee mills	5,599	6,365
By water and wagon to Eufaula, Ala.	2,319	6,008
By rail to Baltimore, Md.	1,192	5,976
By rail to Virginia mills	7,379	4,860
By rail to New Orleans, La.	5,201	3,357
By rail to New York, N. Y.	3,728	2,069
By rail to interior Alabama points	1,534	760
By rail to Mount Vernon, Md. ....	.....	600
By rail to Canada	1,950	450
By rail to Philadelphia, Pa.	681	367
By rail to Pensacola, Fla.	300	300
By rail to Mississippi mills .....	.....	224
By rail to interior Tennessee points .....	.....	120
By rail to Brooklyn, N. Y.	47	94
By rail to Cincinnati, Ohio .....	.....	60
By rail to Jasper, Fla. ....	.....	25
By rail to Newport News, Va. ....	.....	22
By rail to West Point, Va. ....	.....	17
By rail to St. Louis, Mo. ....	.....	9
By rail to Cleveland, Ohio .....	.....	5
By rail to Mobile, Ala. ....	.....	3
By rail to interior North Carolina points	2,150	.....
By rail to Western mills	230	.....
Total movement	1,232,810	1,151,932

	1898-99.	1899-1900.
From which deduct—	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>
Rail, water, and wagon deliveries from South Carolina at Augusta.....	68,671	
Rail and wagon deliveries from Alabama at West Point.....	16,295	
Rail, water, and wagon deliveries from Alabama at Columbus.....	14,344	
Rail deliveries from Alabama at mill points.....	13,683	
Water deliveries from Florida at Columbus.....	1,986	
Wagon deliveries from Alabama at Fort Gaines.....	1,762	
Rail deliveries from South Carolina at interior points.....	1,752	
Rail deliveries from Mississippi at mill points.....	1,333	
Rail deliveries from Tennessee at mill points.....	1,197	
Rail deliveries from Alabama at interior points.....	877	
Rail deliveries from North Carolina at Augusta.....	375	
Rail deliveries from South Carolina at mill points.....	56	
Rail deliveries from Alabama at Augusta.....	47	
Water deliveries from Florida at Bainbridge.....	9	
Total received from outside the State.....		122,387
Net movement.....		1,029,545
To this add purchases by mills.....		318,302
		1,347,847
And deduct amount taken from ports.....		2,148
Total crop of Georgia.....		1,345,699

COMPARISON WITH 1898-99.

The Savannah receipts shown in the above statement include all cotton forwarded by rail, by the Savannah River, or by wagon from interior Georgia points. The most conspicuous changes in the movement, as compared with 1898-99, are the largely increased shipments to some of the Southern mill points, and the decrease in receipts at some of the important ports. The increased movement to South Carolina mill points (mainly from Augusta) amounts to 77,606 bales, to North Carolina mill points 16,919, and to Alabama mill points 5,811 bales. There were increased all-rail shipments of 7,218 bales to Boston, Mass., and 4,784 bales to Baltimore, Md. Port Royal, S. C., received 6,371 and Eufaula, Ala., 3,689 bales more than in the previous year. At the ports the largest falling off in the receipts of Georgia cotton is shown at Norfolk, Va., 64,486 bales. Charleston, S. C., received 54,524 less, Savannah 41,586, Brunswick 15,625, New Orleans, La., 1,844, New York, N. Y., 1,659, and Wilmington, N. C., 1,117 bales less than in 1898-99. The all-rail movement to New England mills is considerably less, amounting to 16,846 bales, and to Virginia mills 2,519, and to Canadian mills 1,500 bales less than the year previous. There was no movement to compress or interior points in North Carolina, whereas in 1898-99 there were 2,150 bales so moved. The total decrease in the movement from the State is only 80,878 bales, which is small compared with the size of the crop.

COMMERCIAL CROP OF INDIAN TERRITORY.

The following statement shows in detail the movement of cotton by rail and wagon from Indian Territory:

	1898-99.	1899-1900.
Forwarded—	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>
By rail to New England mills.....	19,122	19,147
By rail to Galveston, Tex.....	63,370	15,519
By rail to St. Louis, Mo.....	23,661	14,793
By rail to Houston, Tex.....	4,776	13,823
By rail to East St. Louis, Ill.....		13,742
By rail and wagon to Fort Smith, Ark.....	16,102	13,331
By rail to interior Texas points.....	20,956	7,844
By wagon to Gainesville, Tex.....	6,086	3,000
By wagon to Denison, Tex.....	7,863	2,822
By rail to Boston, Mass.....	20,434	2,804
By rail to San Diego, Cal.....	600	2,600
By rail to New York, N. Y.....	7,288	1,877
By rail to Seattle, Wash.....	543	1,722
By rail to Seattle, Tex.....	1,714	1,632
By rail to New Orleans, La.....		1,610
By rail to Newport News, Va.....		1,000
By rail to Western mills.....	4,421	555
By wagon to Van Buren, Ark.....	650	450
By rail to Norfolk, Va.....		377
By rail to Canada.....		362
By rail to Pensacola, Fla.....		305
By rail to Brunswick, Ga.....		228
By rail to Tacoma, Wash.....	300	150
By rail to Portland, Oreg.....		100
By rail to Chicago, Ill.....		76
By rail to Denver, Colo.....		50
By rail to Salt Lake City, Utah.....		12
By rail to Shreveport, La.....	14,470	7
By rail to Sherman, Tex.....	1,865	1
By rail to Oklahoma City, Okla.....	453	
By rail to Baltimore, Md.....	300	
By rail to Texas City, Tex.....	246	
By rail to Philadelphia, Pa.....	49	
Total movement.....	215,269	119,939
Total movement and crop of Indian Territory.....		119,939

COMPARISON WITH 1898-99.

The movement of the crop from Indian Territory shows some marked changes. There was a decrease in the total movement, as compared with 1898-99, amounting to 95,330 bales, which affected the receipts at nearly all the principal shipping points. Galveston, Tex., which receives the largest share of the crop, shows a decrease of 47,851 bales; Boston, Mass., 17,630; Shreveport, La., 14,463; interior Texas points, 13,112; New York, N. Y., 5,411; Denison, Tex., 5,041; Western mills, 3,866; Gainesville, Tex., 3,086; Fort Smith, Ark., 2,771, and Sherman, Tex., 1,864 bales. There was an increase of 9,047 bales delivered at Houston, Tex., and, by combining the St. Louis, Mo., and East St. Louis, Ill., deliveries, as was done in 1898-99, it will be seen that there was an increase of 4,874 bales at these points. There was also an increase of 2,000 bales at San Diego, Cal. The shipments of 1,610 to New Orleans, La., and 1,000 to Newport News, Va., are entirely new.

COMMERCIAL CROP OF LOUISIANA.

The following statement shows in detail the movement of cotton by rail, water, and wagon from interior points in Louisiana:

	1898-99.	1899-1900.
Forwarded—	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>
By rail and water to New Orleans	741,058	647,934
By rail to New England mills	50,032	44,344
By rail to St. Louis, Mo.	18,268	37,748
By rail to Galveston, Tex.	17,281	22,640
By rail and wagon to Natchez, Miss.	10,431	11,667
By rail and wagon to Vicksburg, Miss.	13,663	11,431
By rail to Port Arthur, Tex.	14,694	7,822
By rail to Jacksonville, Fla.	2,802	6,315
By rail and water to Memphis, Tenn.	6,282	3,993
By rail to Houston, Tex.	21	2,474
By rail to Texarkana, Ark.		1,553
By rail to Louisville, Ky.		176
By rail to interior Mississippi points		124
By rail to North Atlantic ports	3,348	
By rail to San Diego, Cal.	1,000	
By rail to Seattle, Wash.	367	
By rail to interior Texas points	12	
By rail to Fort Smith, Ark.	3	
By rail to Canada	2	
Total movement	879,264	798,221
From which deduct—		
Rail and wagon deliveries from Texas at Shreveport	44,672	
Rail deliveries from Arkansas at Shreveport	27,066	
Rail and wagon deliveries from Texas at Logansport	14,982	
Rail deliveries from Mississippi at Baton Rouge	7,317	
Rail deliveries from Mississippi at Bayou Sara	4,811	
Rail deliveries from Indian Territory at Shreveport	7	
Total received from outside the State		98,855
Net movement		699,366
To this add purchases by mills		15,695
		715,061
And deduct amount taken from ports		15,585
Total crop of Louisiana		699,476

COMPARISON WITH 1898-99.

As compared with 1898-99 there was a falling off in the total movement from Louisiana of 81,043 bales. New Orleans, the principal market, shows a loss of 93,124 bales; Port Arthur, Tex., 6,872; New England, 5,688; North Atlantic ports, 3,348; Memphis, Tenn., 2,289; Vicksburg, Miss., 2,232, and San Diego, Cal., 1,000 bales. On the other hand, there were increased deliveries as follows: St. Louis, Mo., 19,480; Galveston, Tex., 5,359; Jacksonville, Fla., 3,513; Houston, Tex., 2,453, and Natchez, Miss., 1,236 bales. A new movement is shown to Texarkana, Ark., amounting to 1,553 bales.

COMMERCIAL CROP OF MISSISSIPPI.

The following statement shows in detail the movement of cotton by rail, water, and wagon from Mississippi:

	1898-99.	1899-1900.
Forwarded—	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>
By rail and water to New Orleans, La	527,598	480,765
By rail to New England mills	228,619	229,899
By rail, water, and wagon to Memphis, Tenn	284,655	222,861
By rail to Louisville, Ky.	53,949	64,361
By rail to Mobile, Ala.	54,791	50,004
By rail to North Carolina mills	15,458	32,338
By rail to East St. Louis, Ill. ....	.....	23,858
By rail to Savannah, Ga.	11,508	18,962
By rail to interior Alabama points	12,600	14,734
By rail to Norfolk, Va.	29,345	13,307
By rail to Boston, Mass.	18,074	12,307
By rail to South Carolina mills	1,100	8,205
By rail to Ohio River points	2,208	7,892
By rail to Baton Rouge, La.	5,185	7,317
By rail to Canada.	1,574	6,844
By rail to Alabama mills	2,710	6,511
By rail to Virginia mills	2,092	5,563
By rail to Bayou Sara, La.	1,579	4,811
By rail to Baltimore, Md.	9,440	4,547
By rail to Brunswick, Ga.	6,321	4,155
By rail to Cincinnati, Ohio.	302	4,017
By rail to New York, N. Y.	4,806	3,569
By rail to Charleston, S. C.	1,335	3,520
By rail to Mount Vernon, Md.	182	3,456
By rail to St. Louis, Mo.	1,150	3,383
By rail to interior Tennessee points	1,040	2,268
By rail to Georgia mills	2,349	1,333
By rail to Helena, Ark.	1,104	1,177
By rail to Philadelphia, Pa.	1,543	897
By rail to Pensacola, Fla.	16,504	535
By rail to Kentucky mills	308	127
By rail to Western mills	1,337	65
By rail to Tennessee mills	931	.....
By rail to Portland, Oreg.	500	.....
By rail to Kingston, Mo.	82	.....
By rail to interior Georgia points	75	.....
By rail to Brooklyn, N. Y.	66	.....
Total movement	1,302,420	1,243,588
From which deduct—		
Rail, water, and wagon deliveries from Alabama at Columbus	14,773	
Rail deliveries from Alabama at Meridian	12,034	
Rail and wagon deliveries from Louisiana at Natchez	11,667	
Rail and wagon deliveries from Louisiana at Vicksburg	11,431	
Rail deliveries from Tennessee at interior points	6,645	
Wagon deliveries from Arkansas at Greenville	4,000	
Rail deliveries from Georgia at mill points	224	
Rail deliveries from Alabama at interior points	184	
Rail deliveries from Louisiana at interior points	124	
Rail deliveries from Arkansas at interior points	86	
Rail deliveries from South Carolina at mill points	38	
Total received from outside the State		61,206
Net movement		1,182,382
To this add purchases by mills		21,440
		1,203,822
And deduct amount taken from ports		83
Total crop of Mississippi		1,203,739

COMPARISON WITH 1898-99.

Considering the magnitude of its crop, the falling off in the movement from Mississippi since 1898-99 is less than that of any other State, the amount being only 58,832 bales. And yet, a comparison

with the movement in 1898-99 shows a large decrease in the amounts forwarded to some of the ports and other principal shipping points. The decrease to Memphis, Tenn., for instance, amounts to 61,794 bales; to New Orleans, La., 46,833; to Norfolk, Va., 16,038; and to Pensacola, Fla., 15,969. The decrease to other ports is: Boston, Mass., 5,767; Baltimore, Md., 4,893; Mobile, Ala., 4,787; Brunswick, Ga., 2,166; and New York, N. Y., 1,237 bales. There is also a decrease of 1,272 bales to Western mills, and 1,016 to Georgia mills.

There was an unusually large increase in the movement to Southern mill points, the increase by States being as follows: North Carolina mills, 16,880; South Carolina mills, 7,105; Alabama mills, 3,801; Virginia mills, 3,471; and Mount Vernon (or Maryland mills), 3,274 bales. To the ports of Savannah, Ga., and Charleston, S. C., there were increased shipments of 7,454 bales to the former and 2,185 to the latter; and to St. Louis, Mo., and East St. Louis, Ill., combined (as was done in 1898-99), 26,091 bales; Louisville, Ky., 10,412; and Cincinnati, Ohio, 3,715. Other increased movements of importance are as follows: To Ohio River points, 5,684 bales; Canada, 5,270; Bayou Sara, La., 3,232; interior Alabama points, 2,134; Baton Rouge, La., 2,132; New England, 1,280; and interior Tennessee points, 1,228 bales.

COMMERCIAL CROP OF MISSOURI.

The following statement shows in detail the movement of cotton by rail and water from Missouri:

	1898-99.	1899-1900.
Forwarded—	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>
By rail and water to St. Louis.....	20,830	11,645
By rail and water to Memphis, Tenn.....	12,290	5,399
By rail to Newport, Ark.....		231
Total movement and crop of Missouri.....	33,120	17,275

COMPARISON WITH 1898-99.

The crop of Missouri is always a small one, and the movement in 1899-1900 was less than it has been for some years, except in 1895-96, when the crop amounted to only 11,816 bales. The falling off from 1898-99 in the amount forwarded to St. Louis was 9,185 bales and to Memphis 6,891, while the total movement for the year is 15,845 bales less than the previous year.

COMMERCIAL CROP OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The following statement shows in detail the movement of cotton by rail and water from interior points in North Carolina:

	1898-99.	1899-1900.
Forwarded—	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>
By rail and water to Norfolk, Va	188, 159	109, 739
By rail and water to Wilmington	126, 181	89, 727
By rail to Virginia mills	8, 971	7, 808
By rail to Baltimore, Md	1, 079	3, 693
By rail to South Carolina mills	1, 025	2, 165
By rail to Petersburg, Va	4, 238	1, 918
By rail to Philadelphia, Pa	502	1, 308
By rail to New York, N. Y	2, 770	758
By rail to Boston, Mass	12	679
By rail to Augusta, Ga .....	.....	375
By rail to New England mills	955	142
By rail to Tennessee mills .....	.....	70
By rail to Charleston, S. C	1, 971	50
By rail to interior Virginia points .....	.....	22
By rail to Cincinnati, Ohio .....	.....	2
By rail to Maryland mills	520	.....
By rail to Brooklyn, N. Y	24	.....
Total movement	336, 407	218, 456
From which deduct—		
Rail deliveries from South Carolina at mill points	54, 863	
Rail deliveries from Georgia at mill points	35, 863	
Rail deliveries from Mississippi at mill points	32, 338	
Rail deliveries from Alabama at mill points	25, 355	
Rail deliveries from Virginia at mill points	68	
Total received from outside the State		148, 487
Net movement		69, 969
To this add purchases by mills		442, 508
		512, 477
And deduct amount taken from ports		8, 652
Total crop of North Carolina		503, 825

COMPARISON WITH 1898-99.

No changes of importance have taken place in the North Carolina movement that may not be accounted for by the decrease of 117,951 bales in the total amount of cotton shipped out of the State. There is a loss of 78,420 bales in the receipts at Norfolk, Va., as compared with 1898-99; 36,454 at Wilmington; 2,320 at Petersburg, Va.; 2,012 (all rail) at New York, N. Y.; 1,921 at Charleston, S. C.; and 1,163 in the deliveries to Virginia mills. There is an increase in the movement (all rail) to Baltimore, Md., of 2,614 bales and of 1,140 bales delivered to South Carolina mills. The receipts at Wilmington, as shown in the above statement, include all receipts by rail and coastwise from interior points and minor ports in North Carolina. The water movement to Norfolk, Va., consists of receipts by canal at that port.

COMMERCIAL CROP OF OKLAHOMA.

The following statement shows in detail the movement of cotton by rail from Oklahoma:

	1898-99.	1899-1900.
Forwarded—	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>
By rail to St. Louis, Mo.....	30,378	28,862
By rail to Galveston, Tex.....	2,320	6,270
By rail to New England mills.....	12,032	5,725
By rail to Denver, Colo.....	2,865	5,661
By rail to Seattle, Wash.....	569	4,661
By rail to Boston, Mass.....	18,874	3,451
By rail to Baltimore, Md.....		2,453
By rail to New York, N. Y.....	14,602	2,420
By rail to East St. Louis, Ill.....		2,191
By rail to San Diego, Cal.....	1,250	1,200
By rail to Brunswick, Ga.....		853
By rail to Houston, Tex.....	637	850
By rail to Canada.....	150	588
By rail to Philadelphia, Pa.....	224	422
By rail to Independence, Kans.....		337
By rail to Norfolk, Va.....		174
By rail to Tacoma, Wash.....		129
By rail to Pensacola, Fla.....		100
By rail to Chicago, Ill.....		99
By rail to Ohio River points.....		50
By rail to Janesville, Wis.....		33
By rail to Arkansas City, Ark.....		25
By rail to Western mills.....	1	1
By rail to Sherman, Tex.....	8,913	
By rail to Gainesville, Tex.....	7,309	
By rail to South McAlester, Ind. T.....	7,199	
By rail to North Atlantic ports.....	739	
By rail to Fort Smith, Ark.....	700	
By rail to Texas City, Tex.....	304	
By rail to Ardmore, Ind. T.....	160	
By rail to Denison, Tex.....	142	
By rail to Wister, Ind. T.....	55	
By rail to interior Texas points.....	35	
By rail to Purcell, Ind. T.....	17	
By rail to New Orleans, La.....	4	
Total movement.....	109,479	66,555
Total movement and crop of Oklahoma.....		66,555

COMPARISON WITH 1898-99.

The principal changes to be noted in the movement of the Oklahoma crop (due, no doubt, to the decrease of 42,924 bales in the total movement as compared with 1898-99) occur in the decreased deliveries at Boston, Mass., at New York, N. Y., and to New England mills. Boston received 15,423 bales less than in 1898-99, New York 12,182 less, and New England mills 6,307 bales less. The records do not show any deliveries at Sherman, Tex., Gainesville, Tex., or South McAlester, Ind. T.,¹ whereas in 1898-99 they were 8,913, 7,309, and 7,199 bales, respectively. Seattle, Wash., shows a gain of 4,092 bales, Galveston, Tex., 3,950, and mills at Denver, Colo., 2,796 bales. There is a new movement of 2,453 bales to Baltimore, Md., and 853 to Brunswick, Ga. If the St. Louis, Mo., and East St. Louis, Ill., deliveries were combined (as in 1898-99), these points would show a gain of 675 bales.

¹Owing to a change made in the point where east-bound cotton is compressed.

COMMERCIAL CROP OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

The following statement shows in detail the movement of cotton by rail, water, and wagon from interior points in South Carolina:

	1898-99.	1899-1900.
Forwarded—	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>
By rail and water to Wilmington, N. C	150,388	163,307
By rail and water to Charleston	155,604	98,881
By rail, water, and wagon to Augusta, Ga.....	84,578	68,671
By rail to North Carolina mills	23,818	54,863
By rail and water to Savannah, Ga	35,944	43,534
By rail to Norfolk, Va.....	99,511	16,169
By rail to Port Royal	15,132	5,659
By rail to Virginia mills	5,275	4,633
By rail to Boston, Mass.....	1,451	2,665
By rail to interior Georgia points.....	565	1,752
By rail to New England mills	194	1,503
By rail to New York, N. Y.....	95	1,370
By rail to Georgetown	2,063	1,306
By rail to Philadelphia, Pa	127	764
By rail to Baltimore, Md.....	552	69
By rail to Georgia mills.....	812	56
By rail to Petersburg, Va.....	.....	52
By rail to Mississippi mills.....	.....	38
By rail to Cincinnati, Ohio.....	.....	25
By rail to Alabama mills .....	.....	11
By rail to interior North Carolina points	5,571	.....
By rail to West Pullman, Ill	83	.....
By rail to Tennessee mills	25	.....
Total movement.....	581,788	465,328
From which deduct—		
Rail deliveries from Georgia at mill points.....	85,903	
Rail deliveries from Alabama at mill points	22,827	
Rail deliveries from Mississippi at mill points	8,205	
Rail deliveries from North Carolina at mill points	2,165	
Total received from outside the State.....		119,100
Net movement.....		346,228
To this add purchases by mills.....		489,559
		835,787
And deduct amount taken from ports		5,073
Total crop of South Carolina		830,714

COMPARISON WITH 1898-99.

Perhaps no State illustrates better than South Carolina the marked changes that may occur from year to year in the movement of a cotton crop. The total movement in this State is 116,460 bales less than in 1898-99, but this does not altogether account for the increase and decrease in the movement to some of the markets. It seems reasonable that Charleston, as heretofore, should handle a larger share of the crop than any other port, and yet Wilmington, N. C., received 64,426 bales more of South Carolina cotton than did Charleston, there being a gain in the Wilmington movement, as compared with 1898-99, of 12,919 bales, while Charleston shows a loss of 56,723 bales. The increase in the mill movement to North Carolina amounts to 31,045 bales; Savannah, Ga., shows an increase of 7,590, New England, 1,309, New York, N. Y., 1,275, and interior Georgia points, 1,187 bales.

But the most conspicuous change is the decrease of 83,342 bales in the Norfolk, Va., movement. The receipts at Augusta, Ga., were 15,907 less and at interior North Carolina points 5,571 bales less than

the year previous. Port Royal, once a port of considerably more importance than now, shows a loss of 9,473 bales. A small portion of the receipts at Wilmington, N. C., were deliveries by coastwise vessels from minor ports, or ports whose receipts have not been included in the above statement.

COMMERCIAL CROP OF TENNESSEE.

The following statement shows in detail the movement of cotton by rail, water, and wagon from interior points in Tennessee:

	1898-99.	1899-1900.
Forwarded—	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>
By rail, water, and wagon to Memphis.....	200,668	110,644
By rail to New England mills.....	50,711	20,414
By rail to Louisville, Ky.....	2,845	12,347
By rail to East St. Louis, Ill.....		8,413
By rail to interior Mississippi points.....	9,718	6,645
By rail to interior Alabama points.....	2,498	6,006
By rail to Kentucky mills.....	3,523	4,124
By rail to Ohio River points.....	5,346	3,743
By rail and water to St. Louis, Mo.....	6,099	3,478
By rail to New Orleans, La.....	4,416	2,630
By rail to Norfolk, Va.....	5,557	1,375
By rail to Pensacola, Fla.....	550	1,328
By rail to Charleston, S. C.....	1,959	1,315
By rail to Georgia mills.....	535	1,197
By rail to Mobile, Ala.....	4,692	1,075
By rail to Philadelphia, Pa.....	380	1,005
By rail to New York, N. Y.....	573	792
By rail to Alabama mills.....	467	741
By rail to Canada.....	219	600
By rail to Cincinnati, Ohio.....	368	271
By rail to Savannah, Ga.....	3,940	250
By rail to Boston, Mass.....	1,205	133
By rail to Mount Vernon, Md.....		50
By rail to Chicago, Ill.....	2	3
By rail to Baltimore, Md.....	1,650	
By rail to Brunswick, Ga.....	1,533	
By rail to Newport News, Va.....	900	
By rail to North Carolina mills.....	481	
By rail to Virginia mills.....	300	
By rail to South Carolina mills.....	104	
By rail to North Atlantic ports.....	82	
Total movement.....	311,321	188,579
From which deduct—		
Rail deliveries from Alabama at interior points.....	11,854	
Rail deliveries from Alabama at mill points.....	6,752	
Rail deliveries from Georgia at mill points.....	6,365	
Rail deliveries from Mississippi at interior points.....	2,268	
Rail deliveries from Georgia at interior points.....	120	
Rail deliveries from North Carolina at mill points.....	70	
Total received from outside the State.....		27,429
Net movement.....		161,150
To this add purchases by mills.....		34,882
		196,032
And deduct amount taken from ports.....		3,769
Total crop of Tennessee.....		192,263

COMPARISON WITH 1898-99.

The movement from Tennessee during 1899-1900, as compared with that of 1898-99, shows a decrease of 122,742 bales. As the bulk of the crop is marketed at Memphis and thence distributed to ports and various other destinations, for statistical purposes Memphis is treated as a port, hence no account is taken of the movement from that point, but only from interior points to destinations outside of the State.

There were increased shipments of importance to Louisville, Ky., of 9,502 bales, to interior Alabama points of 3,508 bales, and if the East St. Louis, Ill., receipts of 8,413 bales are combined with those of St. Louis, Mo., as in 1898-99, there is seen to be an increase of 5,792 bales to these destinations. There is, as might be expected, a considerable decrease in the movement to nearly all of the principal markets and shipping points, the most important being as follows: Memphis, 90,024; New England, 30,297; Norfolk, Va., 4,182; Savannah, Ga., 3,690; Mobile, Ala., 3,617; interior Mississippi points, 3,073; New Orleans, La., 1,786; Baltimore, Md., 1,650; Ohio River points, 1,603, Brunswick, Ga., 1,533; Boston, Mass., 1,072, and Newport News, Va., 900 bales.

COMMERCIAL CROP OF TEXAS.

The following statement shows in detail the movement of cotton by rail, water, and wagon from interior points in Texas:

	1898-99.	1899-1900.
Forwarded—	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>
By rail and water to Galveston.....	2,245,244	1,653,345
By rail to New Orleans, La.....	574,944	347,231
By rail to St. Louis, Mo.....	137,163	117,263
By rail to New England mills.....	66,209	61,183
By rail and wagon to Shreveport, La.....	74,623	44,672
By rail to Tacoma, Wash.....	21,697	33,439
By rail to Port Arthur.....	13,293	31,475
By rail to San Francisco, Cal.....	45,919	30,592
By rail to San Diego, Cal.....	33,282	29,985
By rail to Seattle, Wash.....	28,261	28,151
By rail to New York, N. Y.....	23,038	16,358
By rail and wagon to Logansport, La.....	15,757	14,982
By rail to Texas City.....	16,661	11,838
By rail and wagon to Texarkana, Ark.....	6,033	7,239
By rail to Eagle Pass.....	4,501	6,115
By rail to North Atlantic ports.....	26,278	4,540
By rail to Laredo.....	7,088	4,498
By rail to Boston, Mass.....	64,685	4,136
By rail to Newport News, Va.....		3,596
By rail to Jacksonville, Fla.....	1,644	2,983
By rail to Canada.....	2,300	2,266
By rail to Baltimore, Md.....	2,047	2,001
By rail to East St. Louis, Ill.....		1,384
By rail to Western mills.....	316	357
By rail to Missouri mills.....	186	204
By rail to Philadelphia, Pa.....	1,435	200
By rail to Arkansas mills.....		64
By rail to Denver, Colo.....	118	60
By rail to Louisville, Ky.....		50
By rail to Kansas City, Mo.....		25
By rail to Memphis, Tenn.....	214	
By rail to El Paso.....	200	
By rail to Cincinnati, Ohio.....	100	
By rail to Savannah, Ga.....	9	
Total movement.....	3,413,245	2,460,232
From which deduct—		
Rail deliveries from Indian Territory at Houston.....	13,823	
Rail deliveries from Indian Territory at interior points.....	7,844	
Wagon deliveries from Indian Territory at Gainesville.....	3,000	
Wagon deliveries from Indian Territory at Denison.....	2,822	
Rail deliveries from Louisiana at Houston.....	2,474	
Rail deliveries from Indian Territory at Paris.....	1,632	
Rail deliveries from Oklahoma at Houston.....	850	
Rail deliveries from Indian Territory at Sherman.....	1	
Total received from outside the State.....		32,446
Net movement.....		2,427,786
To this add purchases by mills.....		16,868
		2,444,654
And deduct amount taken from ports.....		6,099
Total crop of Texas.....		2,438,555

The movement to Galveston, shown in the above statement, includes only such cotton as was forwarded by rail and water from interior Texas points. Likewise, the cotton forwarded to San Francisco, Cal., San Diego, Cal., Seattle, Wash., and Tacoma, Wash., originated at interior points in the State and went by all-rail routes to those ports, the ultimate destination (excepting a small amount taken by Oakland, Cal., mills) being Japan. The cotton forwarded by rail through Laredo and Eagle Pass was exported to Mexico.

COMPARISON WITH 1898-99.

The total movement from Texas being 953,013 bales less than that of 1898-99 a very large decrease in the deliveries at the principal markets is naturally to be expected. In consequence of the short crop, Galveston received 591,899 bales; New Orleans, La., 227,713; Boston, Mass., 60,549; North Atlantic ports, 21,738; San Francisco, Cal., 15,327; New York, N. Y., 6,680; Texas City, 4,823; San Diego, Cal., 3,297, and Philadelphia, Pa., 1,235 bales less than in 1898-99. There was also a decrease in the movement to important interior markets, the receipts at Shreveport, La., being 29,951, and at St. Louis, Mo., and East St. Louis, Ill., 18,516 bales less than the previous year.¹ There was also a decrease in the shipments to New England amounting to 5,026 bales, and 2,590 bales to Mexico, via Laredo. The shipments to Japan, via Seattle, Wash., to Canada, all rail, and to Baltimore, Md., all rail, closely approximated those of 1898-99.

There was a notable increase in the receipts at Port Arthur, amounting to 18,182 bales, and an increase of 11,742 bales exported to Japan, via Tacoma, Wash., and 1,614 exported to Mexico, via Eagle Pass. An increase of 1,339 bales is shown at Jacksonville, Fla., and 1,206 at Texarkana, Ark., while an entirely new movement of 3,596 bales is made through the port of Newport News, Va. The movement to East St. Louis, Ill., is not compared with that of 1898-99, because the latter was included in St. Louis, Mo.

COMMERCIAL CROP OF VIRGINIA.

The following statement shows in detail the movement of cotton by rail from interior points in Virginia:

	1898-99.	1899-1900.
Forwarded—	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>
By rail to Norfolk.....	9,957	5,392
By rail to Petersburg.....	4,020	1,611
By rail to Baltimore, Md.....		846
By rail to North Carolina mills.....	13	68
By rail to New York, N. Y.....		56
By rail to Philadelphia, Pa.....		25
By rail to New England mills.....		9
Total movement and crop of Virginia.....	13,990	8,007

¹ In 1898-99 the East St. Louis receipts were included with those of St. Louis.

COMPARISON WITH 1898-99.

The movement of the Virginia crop to the two principal markets, Norfolk and Petersburg, decreased in somewhat like proportion to the decrease in the total crop since 1898-99. The mills of this State report the use of 1,025 bales of cotton grown in the State, but as it was taken from Petersburg and appears in the movement to that market, it is not added as a portion of the crop of the State. There was a new and direct movement by rail of 846 bales to Baltimore, Md., and also to New York, N. Y., and Philadelphia, Pa., of small shipments.

GROWTH OF COTTON SPINNING IN THE SOUTH.

Cotton spinning in the cotton-producing States has assumed such proportions as to require the utmost diligence in ascertaining the amount of cotton taken from the current crop by the mills in each State; otherwise, an estimate of the crop by States, or of the total commercial crop, would be inaccurate and worthless. The Department, therefore, has made a more thorough and searching investigation than ever before in regard to this subject.

The figures below illustrate the growth of the cotton-spinning industry in the cotton States during the past ten years, a comparison being made between the number of mills and spindles operated in 1890, as reported by the United States census and the number in 1900, as reported by the mills to this Department. The mills actually operated during the past three seasons, the number completed or under construction in 1900, and the number projected are also given, as follows:

Progress of cotton spinning in the cotton States.

States.	Number of spindles.		Number of mills in operation.				New mills, 1900.		
	1890.	1900.	1890.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	Completed, etc.	Projected.	Total.
Alabama	79,234	437,200	13	37	38	44	5	5	10
Arkansas		17,160	1	2	3	4	1	.....	1
Louisiana		62,222	2	3	3	5	3	.....	3
Missouri	a 66,980	15,744	1	3	3	4	.....	.....	.....
Texas		60,876	1	4	5	6	3	3	6
Georgia	445,452	969,364	53	77	79	86	28	13	41
Kansas		2,000	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Kentucky	42,942	68,730	5	11	11	10	.....	.....	.....
Mississippi	57,004	88,584	9	7	7	10	7	2	9
North Carolina	337,786	1,264,509	91	161	169	190	28	6	34
South Carolina	332,784	1,693,649	34	76	80	93	25	2	27
Tennessee	97,524	155,997	20	29	29	32	5	3	8
Virginia	94,294	165,452	9	15	17	15	.....	.....	.....
Total	1,554,000	5,001,487	239	425	444	500	105	34	139

a Total for Arkansas, Louisiana, Missouri, and Texas; details for each State not given in census report of 1890.

The increase in the number of mills in each State from 1899 to 1900 is: Alabama 6, Arkansas 1, Georgia 7, Kansas 1, Louisiana 2, Mississippi 3, Missouri 1, North Carolina 21, South Carolina 13, Tennessee 3, and Texas 1; total, 59. These changes are made up, in part,

of a few old mills that have resumed; the change of two mills from Georgia to Alabama, and the counting of each plant where more than one mill is operated by the same company. But most of the 59 are entirely new, and all of them were operated at one time or another during the year and consumed more or less cotton. It is a fact, however, that some of them were completed in time to be operated only for a short period prior to the close of the year. The Department's records also show that there are now completed or in course of construction 105 new mills, of which many have been finished and will soon be put in operation, while most of the remainder will be completed and operated before the close of the crop year August 31, 1901. Thirty-four additional mills are projected—that is, companies have actually been organized and are making preparations to build.

The increase in the amount of cotton purchased, by States, from 1899 to 1900, is as follows: Alabama, 33,713 bales; Georgia, 36,775; Kentucky, 561; Missouri, 703; North Carolina, 67,617; South Carolina, 23,378, and Virginia, 93 bales; total net increase, 157,070 bales. The decrease, by States, is: Arkansas, 894; Louisiana, 3,054; Mississippi, 210; Tennessee, 1,476, and Texas, 288 bales. There would have been a much greater increase in Georgia than is shown above but for the fact that two large mills located near West Point and heretofore credited to Georgia are in reality located in Chambers County, Ala. The latter State being credited with the purchases of these two mills, the figures for Alabama would have been correspondingly diminished if this correction had not been made.

All the figures in the following table are based upon actual statements made by the officials of the mills in operation, which include woolen as well as cotton mills, showing their monthly purchases during the season, their statements having been revised at the close of the year. Of the 501 mills not a single one failed to report, either to the Department directly or to the Department's special agent detailed for this work:

Comparative mill statistics for 1898-99 and 1899-1900.

[In commercial bales.]

States.	Number of mills.		Bales purchased.		Per cent of increase or decrease of bales purchased.	
	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	Increase.	Decrease.
Alabama	38	44	121, 128	154, 841	27.8	.....
Arkansas	3	4	3, 288	2, 394	.....	27.2
Georgia	79	86	281, 527	318, 302	13.1	.....
Kentucky	11	10	25, 447	26, 008	2.2	.....
Louisiana	3	5	18, 749	15, 695	.....	16.3
Mississippi	7	10	21, 650	21, 440	.....	1.0
Missouri	3	4	3, 017	3, 720	23.3	.....
North Carolina	169	190	374, 891	442, 508	18.0	.....
South Carolina	80	93	466, 181	489, 559	5.0	.....
Tennessee	29	32	36, 358	34, 882	.....	4.1
Texas	5	6	17, 156	16, 868	.....	1.7
Virginia	17	15	44, 502	44, 595	.2	.....
Utah and Kansas	1	2	34	186	.....	.....
Total	445	501	1, 413, 928	1, 570, 998	11.1	.....

Considering the amount of cotton produced in Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee, as compared with what is consumed by their mills, it is noticeable that much is purchased by each of them from markets outside of their own boundaries. This is particularly true of the raw material consumed by them in 1899-1900. But there are no doubt good reasons for this apparently anomalous condition. In North Carolina and Tennessee, for instance, many of the mills are located outside of the cotton belt of the State and the cotton produced in neighboring States is more accessible. It is also sometimes a fact that cotton can be bought and delivered from a distant market at cheaper rates than it can be obtained in the home market. Again, the mills are sometimes obliged to buy in distant markets because the class or grade of cotton required can not be obtained in the neighborhood.

The following table shows the crop of each State, the amount of cotton purchased by the mills of each State, the amount taken by the mills of one State from the crop of another, and, as far as is disclosed by this investigation, the per cent the mills of each State purchased from the crop of the State in which they are situated, and the per cent of the total purchases taken from other States. As far as can be ascertained the mills of Kentucky and Missouri buy all of their cotton from other States, and this year (1899-1900) the Virginia mills purchased all but about 1,025 bales (which is included in the Virginia rail movement) from other States. At such mill points as Charlotte, N. C.; Augusta, Columbus, and West Point, Ga.; Eufaula, Ala.; and Columbus, Miss., there are large deliveries by rail and wagon from plantations in adjacent States, and it is impossible to ascertain definitely the extent of the mill purchases from these States.

Crops and mill consumption in 1899-1900.

[Commercial bales.]

States.	Crops.	Total mill consumption.	Taken by mills from other States.	Per cent of State's production taken by mills within the State.	Per cent of mill consumption taken from other States.
Alabama	1,005,313	154,841	13,929	14.0	9.0
Arkansas	669,385	2,394	61	0.3	2.7
Georgia	1,345,699	318,302	16,269	22.4	5.1
Kentucky	24	26,008	26,008	.....	100.0
Louisiana	699,476	15,695	.....	2.2	.....
Mississippi	1,203,739	21,440	262	1.8	1.2
Missouri	17,275	3,720	3,720	.....	100.0
North Carolina	503,825	442,508	148,487	58.4	33.6
South Carolina	830,714	489,559	119,100	44.6	24.3
Tennessee	192,263	34,882	13,187	11.3	37.8
Texas	2,438,555	16,868	.....	0.7	.....
Utah and Kansas	214	186	60	.....	.....
Virginia	8,007	44,595	43,570	12.8	97.7

THE SEA-ISLAND COTTON CROP OF 1899-1900.

Excepting that of 1896-97, the sea-island cotton crop of 1899-1900 was the largest ever marketed. The production of each State and the receipts at the various ports are as follows:

Sea-island cotton crop of 1899-1900.

States.	Receipts at—				Total crop.
	Savannah.	Charleston.	Brunswick.	Jacksonville.	
	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>
Georgia.....	49,939	.....	10,949	.....	60,888
Florida.....	22,278	.....	.....	7,329	29,607
South Carolina.....	33	7,810	.....	.....	7,843
Total.....	72,250	7,810	10,949	7,329	98,338

The Department's special agent at Charleston, S. C., Mr. Lewis F. Sloan, submits the following statistics and observations relating to this crop:

Exports and coastwise shipments.

Ports.	Exports in bales to—			
	Great Britain.	Continent.	American mills.	Total.
From Charleston.....	4,991	1,368	1,816	7,675
From Savannah.....	33,181	6,639	30,806	70,626
From Brunswick.....	.....	.....	10,949	10,949
From Jacksonville.....	.....	.....	7,329	7,329
Total.....	38,172	8,007	50,400	96,579

Stock on hand at Charleston, S. C., September 1, 1900.....bags.. 385
 Stock on hand at Savannah, Ga., September 1, 1900.....do... 1,688

Total stocks.....do... 2,073
 Average weight of South Carolina bag.....pounds.. 352.14
 Average weight of Florida and Georgia bag.....do... 397.20

The prices of the different grades of sea-island cotton at Charleston for the season 1899-1900 were:

	Per pound.
Extra Extra.....	\$0.40 to \$0.50
Extra Fine.....	.35 to .40
Fully Fine.....	.23 to .24
Fine.....	.20
Fully Medium Fine.....	.19
Medium Fine.....	.18

The quantity of Extra Extra grades was unusually large, four crops of about 115 bags having sold at 50 cents per pound and several other large crops at 45 cents. The stock of Extra Fine exceeded the demand, and these grades consequently were slow of sale and at constantly declining prices. Just the reverse was the case in regard to grades below Extra Fine, the demand exceeding the supply, resulting

in steadily advancing prices, so much so that at the end of the season grades were lowered 2 to 3 cents per pound; that is to say, a Medium Fine grade at the end of the season was selling for the same as a Fine grade at the beginning of the season. The quality and preparation of the crop for market was good, and there were few rejections on this account.

The following are the quotations for Florida, East Florida, and Georgia varieties (in cents per pound):

Grades.	East Flori- das.	Floridas.	Georgias.
Fancy	17 to 19	16	14½ to 14½
Extra Choice	16 to 17	15½	13½ to 14
Choice	14 to 15	15	13½ to 13½
Extra Fine		13½	12½ to 13
Fine		13	

The prices obtained abroad for the above-named staples were as follows:

Grades.	South Caro- linas.
	<i>Pence.</i>
Extra Extra	22½ to 27½
Extra Fine	19½ to 22½
Fully Fine	13 to 13½
Fine	12½
Fully Medium Fine	11
Medium Fine	10½

Grades.	Floridas.	East Flori- das.	Georgias.
	<i>Pence.</i>	<i>Pence.</i>	<i>Pence.</i>
Fancy	9½ to 10½	9	8½ to 8½
Extra Choice	9 to 9½	8½	7½ to 8
Choice	8 to 8½	8½	7½ to 7½
Extra Fine		7½	7½ to 7½

There was little demand for Floridas until the second week in October, when some sales of the best were made at 20 cents per pound. Northern mills began buying Georgias early in the season, which resulted in a strong market for these grades, except at the very outset, when prices weakened slightly under the pressure of large receipts. Georgias opened at 14½ to 14½ cents for Fancy grades, but declined to 13½ cents. In November, however, a fresh impetus was given to the market and prices were forced beyond 20 cents. The Georgia crop was unexpectedly large. The acreage in South Carolina was but slightly increased, whereas in Florida and Georgia it was about 20 per cent greater than the previous year (1898).

The consumption of sea-island cotton by American mills amounted to 50,400 bales, which exceeded that of 1896-97 (the year of largest consumption prior to 1900) by nearly 10,000 bales. Messrs. W. W. Gordon & Co., of Savannah, Ga., assign the following reasons for this

increase: "The new uses for sea-island cotton, notably for spinning into 'mercerized' yarns, are partly responsible for the largest consumption on record, but the high prices asked during the greater part of the season for Egyptian and extra-staple green-seed cotton also contributed to increase the demand for sea-island cotton."

The following table gives the production of each State and the total crop from 1890 to 1899, inclusive. The total for 1894-95 includes 34 bales, that for 1895-96, 991, and that for 1896-97, 2,500 bales of Texas growth, marketed at Galveston. The total for 1897-98 includes 7 bales grown in Alabama and 10 in Texas, and that for 1898-99, 6 bales grown in Louisiana. The figures from 1890 to 1895, inclusive, are commercial estimates, all others are those of the Department:

Sea-island cotton crops, 1890-1899.

[In commercial bales.]

Year.	Florida.	Georgia.	South Carolina.	Total.
1890-91	25,320	26,581	16,267	68,168
1891-92	20,628	27,100	11,443	59,171
1892-93	9,685	28,324	7,413	45,422
1893-94	19,107	39,367	2,578	61,052
1894-95	15,176	53,716	5,913	74,839
1895-96	21,664	60,522	10,010	93,187
1896-97	26,431	64,668	10,769	104,368
1897-98	24,656	41,364	10,242	76,279
1898-99	21,319	40,787	5,679	67,791
1899-1900	29,607	60,888	7,843	98,338

PRICES, AND THE VALUE OF THE COTTON CROP OF 1899-1900.

At the beginning of the season, September 1, 1899, middling uplands opened in New York at $6\frac{1}{4}$ cents. Owing to unfavorable reports as to the condition of the crop, prices advanced before the close of the month to $6\frac{1}{2}$ cents. The Department's report for October was again unfavorable, and there was a further advance during the month of half a cent. In November and December prices fluctuated between $7\frac{3}{8}$ and $7\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Meanwhile, the Department's preliminary estimate of the crop was, approximately, 9,000,000 bales, while some of the commercial estimates ran as high as 11,000,000 bales. However, it was not until January that the commercial world realized the approximate accuracy of the Department's estimate, when again prices began to advance, and 8 cents per pound was reached before the close of January. This was an advance of $1\frac{3}{4}$ cents per pound since the opening of the season.

The continued light receipts at the ports soon brought more convincing proof of a much shorter crop than had been anticipated, and all through the spring and summer much higher prices, ranging from $9\frac{1}{2}$ to $10\frac{1}{4}$ cents, were realized, so that from September 1 to August 1 there was an advance of 4 cents per pound, showing a wider range of prices than has obtained for twenty years. At the beginning of the season a 500-pound bale of cotton was worth in New York \$31.25, and about the close of the season \$51.25, a difference of \$20 a bale. Another

remarkable feature of the year was the high prices sometimes paid by domestic spinners, it being no uncommon thing in the latter part of the season, so great was the demand for cotton, to offer half a cent or more per pound above market quotations.

During the first half of the year the New Orleans representative of a well-known European cotton firm was predicting one of the largest crops on record, notwithstanding that the Department's monthly reports indicated a production of only 9,000,000 to 9,500,000 bales. On September 10 the Department's report stated that the condition of the cotton crop on September 1 was the lowest, with one exception, in twenty-five years; yet only two days later the firm in question issued a circular in which the statement was made that the conditions were favorable to as large a crop as that of the preceding year, which they estimated at 12,000,000 bales, actual growth. On October 10, a further marked decline in condition was reported by the statistician of the Department, and the very same day, as if to break the force of such announcement, the New Orleans representative above referred to stated that the crop would be "at least 11,000,000 bales certain" and that such a prediction was his "Minimum Estimate." On November 10 the statistician issued his first estimate in bales, placing the crop at a "maximum of 9,500,000 bales." Four days later the European firm announced that its New Orleans representative had "not reduced his former minimum estimate of 11,000,000 by a single bale." On December 10 the statistician reported that the indications pointed to a crop of not exceeding 8,900,000 bales; and yet, only two days later, the firm in question stated that its New Orleans representative "makes no change in his figures" and "does not abandon his hopes of 11,000,000 bales." On January 17, 1900, when a point had been reached where estimates of anything like 11,000,000 bales would only have excited ridicule and the greater part of the crop had been sold—even then this New Orleans representative contended that the "Interior holdings" were "immense," and his firm figured out a crop exceeding 10,000,000 bales. It is not too much to say that had the carefully collected information published by the Department during this period had the influence on prices that it should have had, the planter would have received from two to three cents per pound more than he actually received, the effect of the high private estimates above quoted and especially of the persistency with which they were adhered to by their author being to check any advance of prices in Liverpool, the market that has always regulated prices in this country.

In estimating the value of the cotton crop, at least its value to the planter, it is a manifest error to take the average price of middling uplands for the year at either New York or New Orleans (the two American markets that practically regulate the price of "spot cotton") because it is a well-known fact that very nearly all the crop passes out of the hands of the planters during the first six months of the year. Nor would this be fair, for the further reason that there is so much difference in the value of the grades produced and so much variation

from week to week and month to month, not only in the amount of cotton marketed, but in the prices realized by the planters. The average price of middling uplands at New Orleans, for instance, for the first six months of the year, was 7.21 cents per pound, whereas for the last six months it was 9.50 cents per pound, an increase of 2.29 cents in favor of the latter period, during which only about 17 per cent, or about 1,550,000 bales out of a crop of 9,142,838 bales, were marketed.

For these reasons, and also because in settling prices at interior points a deduction is usually made to cover the cost of transportation to New York or New Orleans, the Department has preferred to take the average price for the first six months of the season at the most accessible and important market in each State and Territory. The following are the average prices of middling upland cotton at the principal markets: Augusta, Ga., 7.33 cents; Charleston, S. C., 7.12 cents; Galveston, Tex., 7.27 cents; Houston, Tex., 7.26 cents; Memphis, Tenn., 7.23 cents; Mobile, Ala., 7.09 cents; New Orleans, La., 7.21 cents; Norfolk, Va., 7.35 cents; Savannah, Ga., 7.11 cents; St. Louis, Mo., 7.26 cents, and Wilmington, N. C., 7.19 cents. The average for Augusta, Houston, and Wilmington are not used, since Savannah is the principal market for Georgia, Galveston for Texas, and Norfolk for North Carolina.

Although the total crop is less than that of 1898-99 by 2,046,367 bales, its value exceeded it by \$29,380,827. In making the estimate exhibited in the table below the gross commercial weight of bales as reported by the New Orleans Cotton Exchange for each State and Territory is used:

Weight per bale, price per pound, and value of the upland and sea-island cotton crop of 1899-1900.

States and Territories.	Upland crop.				Sea-island crop.				
	Production.	Weight per bale.	Price per pound.	Value.	Production.	Weight per bale.	Price per pound.	Value.	Total value.
	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>		<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Cen.</i>		
Alabama	1,005,313	503	7.09	\$35,852,176					\$35,852,176
Arkansas	669,385	500	7.26	24,298,676					24,298,676
Florida	12,248	490	7.11	426,708	29,607	397	15	\$1,763,097	2,189,805
Georgia	1,284,811	490	7.11	44,761,530	60,888	397	13½	3,263,292	48,024,822
Indian Territory ..	119,939	520	7.27	4,534,174					4,534,174
Kansas	188	500	7.26	6,824					6,824
Kentucky	24	500	7.26	871					871
Louisiana	699,476	509	7.21	25,670,000					25,670,000
Mississippi	1,203,739	509	7.21	44,175,897					44,175,897
Missouri	17,275	500	7.26	627,082					627,082
North Carolina ..	503,825	490	7.35	18,145,257					18,145,257
Oklahoma	66,555	520	7.26	2,512,584					2,512,584
South Carolina ..	822,871	492	7.12	28,825,500	7,843	352	20	552,147	29,377,647
Tennessee	192,263	500	7.23	6,950,307					6,950,307
Texas	2,438,555	520	7.27	92,187,133					92,187,133
Utah	26	500	7.26	944					944
Virginia	8,007	499	7.35	293,669					293,669
United States.	9,044,500	505	7.20	329,269,332	98,338	393	14.4	5,578,536	334,847,868

The following are the average monthly prices of middling upland cotton per pound in cents at the principal markets in the Southern States, for the first six months of the season 1899-1900:

Monthly prices at principal markets, first six months, 1899–1900.

Markets.	Septem-ber.	October.	Novem-ber.	Decem-ber.	January.	Feb-ruary.
	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>
Augusta, Ga.	6.21	7.06	7.33	7.35	7.52	8.60
Charleston, S. C.	5.92	6.86	7.12	7.25	7.37	8.33
Galveston, Tex.	6.24	7.04	7.30	7.32	7.44	8.41
Houston, Tex.	6.21	7.02	7.29	7.33	7.42	8.41
Memphis, Tenn.	6.09	7.00	7.25	7.37	7.49	8.29
Mobile, Ala.	5.90	6.77	7.05	7.21	7.38	8.34
New Orleans, La.	6.09	6.83	7.20	7.31	7.50	8.43
Norfolk, Va.	6.26	7.09	7.31	7.39	7.61	8.58
Savannah, Ga.	5.89	6.80	7.07	7.22	7.41	8.39
St. Louis, Mo.	6.15	7.06	7.26	7.39	7.50	8.33
Wilmington, N. C.	6.10	7.04	7.31	7.20	7.32	8.19

RECEIPTS OF NEW COTTON.

The Department's special agents report the following receipts of new cotton during the months of July and August, 1900, at the ports and interior markets named: Galveston, Tex., 8,396 bales; New Orleans, La., 4,552; Shreveport, La., 284; Memphis, Tenn., 48; Mobile, Ala., 189; Savannah, Ga., 7,089; Charleston, S. C., 946; Wilmington, N. C., 1,680, and Norfolk, Va., 980 bales. The receipts of new cotton to September 1, 1899, at the same markets were: Galveston, 27,751; New Orleans, 15,906; Shreveport, 1,784; Memphis, 171; Mobile, 1,292; Savannah, 11,623; Charleston, 1,330; Wilmington 1,667; and Norfolk, 55 bales.

THE COST OF PICKING COTTON.

The gathering or picking of cotton from the fields is by far the largest item in the cost of production; in fact, in the production of upland cotton it amounts to a little more than 20 per cent of the entire cost and slightly more than this for sea-island cotton. The cost of picking in each State and Territory, as well as the total cost in each, is presented in the following table. As the crop of 1898–99 was the largest ever produced, similar figures for that year are given by way of contrast. For the sake of convenience the production of each State is placed in thousands of pounds, net weight:

Cost of picking the cotton crops of 1898–99 and 1899–1900.

States and Territories.	1899–1900.			1898–99.		
	Pounds of lint.	Cost per 100 lbs.	Total cost.	Pounds of lint.	Cost per 100 lbs.	Total cost.
	<i>1,000's of lbs.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>		<i>1,000's of lbs.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	
Alabama.....	1,441,619	36	\$5,189,828	1,721,725	35	\$6,026,038
Arkansas.....	953,874	43	4,101,658	1,343,344	44	5,910,714
Florida.....	17,086	46	78,596	19,463	58	112,885
Georgia.....	1,792,311	38	6,810,782	1,894,529	35	6,630,852
Indian Territory.....	178,109	51	908,356	317,369	49	1,555,108
Louisiana.....	1,015,639	40	4,062,556	1,059,386	42	4,449,421
Mississippi.....	1,747,829	39	6,816,583	1,840,761	42	7,731,196
Missouri.....	24,617	50	123,085	48,388	51	246,779
North Carolina.....	702,836	36	2,530,210	893,431	37	3,305,695
Oklahoma.....	98,834	58	573,237	166,483	62	1,032,195
South Carolina.....	1,152,842	38	4,380,800	1,424,124	37	5,269,259
Tennessee.....	273,975	46	1,260,285	471,640	44	2,075,216
Texas.....	3,621,254	44	15,933,518	5,135,467	47	24,136,695
Virginia.....	11,386	37	42,128	19,684	33	64,957
United States.....	13,032,211	40.5	52,811,572	16,355,794	41.9	68,547,910

A comparison of the cost of picking per hundred pounds in the two years, 1898-99 and 1899-1900, shows but slight variations, except in the case of Florida where, in 1898-99, the cost of picking sea-island cotton appears to have been included with that of picking upland. In all other States and Territories the cost and the production in pounds of lint refers to upland cotton only. The total cost of gathering the upland crop of 1898-99, as will be noticed, amounted to the enormous sum of \$68,547,010, or, if the cost of gathering the sea-island crop be added, to about \$69,340,000. The cost of gathering the upland crop of 1899-1900 amounted to \$52,811,572. The cost of gathering the sea-island crops of Florida, Georgia, and South Carolina, at \$1 per hundred pounds in Florida and South Carolina and 90 cents in Georgia, was \$1,088,099, making the total cost of gathering the two crops \$53,899,671, which is about 16 per cent of the value of the entire crop.

EXPORTS OF COTTON FROM UNITED STATES PORTS.

A statement is presented below showing the amount of the exports of cotton and the various ports through which it has passed on its way to the markets and factories of foreign countries, a comparison being made between the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, and the two preceding years.

Exports of cotton from each port in 1898, 1899, and 1900 (a).

[In commercial bales.]

Customs districts.	Year ended June 30, 1898.		Year ended June 30, 1899.		Year ended June 30, 1900.	
	Sea island.	Upland.	Sea island.	Upland.	Sea island.	Upland.
Passamaquoddy, Me		5,043		5,782		2,837
Bangor, Me		4,330		5,762		9,673
Portland, etc., Me		9,083		14,068		11,317
Boston, etc., Mass	3,821	304,299	2,470	398,574	6	130,327
New York, N. Y.	11,644	732,117	21,966	623,878	6,827	588,484
New Bedford, Mass						2
Philadelphia, Pa.		19,608		18,052		7,043
Baltimore, Md	2,379	217,848	1,752	240,030		197,578
Newport News, Va		20,079		33,892		27,336
Norfolk, etc., Va		97,676		91,849		46,112
Wilmington, N. C		298,086		260,567		274,710
Charleston, S. C	4,509	318,915	1,885	236,435	3,071	177,851
Beaufort, S. C	20	65,814		21,209		
Savannah, Ga.	15,389	718,575	7,940	609,718	36,404	689,220
Brunswick, Ga	2,275	242,107	200	253,552		83,064
Pensacola, Fla		113,423		215,378		149,140
Mobile, Ala		228,032		167,441		133,044
New Orleans, La		2,365,395		1,875,027		1,706,090
Galveston, Tex		1,513,815		2,030,233		1,568,692
Laredo, Tex		16,528		7,253		4,483
Eagle Pass, Tex		6,335		3,960		4,468
El Paso, Tex				200		
Nogales, Ariz.		590		1,881		832
San Diego, Cal				27,680		45,961
San Francisco, Cal		57,117		48,115		33,334
Willamette, Oreg		6,484				1,750
Puget Sound, Wash		73,089		54,437		107,106
Pembina, N. Dak				12,635		500
Port Huron, Mich		18,137		31,334		30,882
Detroit, Mich		80,060		44,247		52,589
Niagara, N. Y				530		
Plattsburg, N. Y				134		1,777
St. Albans, Vt		3,508		2,134		4,736
Newport, Vt		4,874		882		2,849
Cape Vincent, N. Y						49
Total	40,037	7,540,967	36,213	7,337,169	46,308	6,043,836

a Obtained from the Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury Department.

In a few instances the name of the "port of entry" has been substituted for the name of the customs district, as employed by the Treasury Department, the object being to show the port through which the cotton is shipped. For instance, the exports from the district of Corpus Christi, Tex., to Mexico are not shipped through the Gulf port of that name, but are forwarded by rail through the port of entry, Laredo, Tex. The exports through the district of Passamaquoddy, Me., went by rail to mills in New Brunswick through the port of Calais.

In the Department's Cotton Crop Report for 1898-99, attention was called to the fact that for the first time in the history of the cotton trade New Orleans, which had always taken the lead in the exports of cotton, had given place to Galveston. As will be seen from the above table, New Orleans has once more assumed the lead. Owing to the diminished supply of cotton nearly all the leading ports show a decrease in the export movement, and this is particularly noticeable as to the North Atlantic ports, the decrease being quite large at Boston, New York, and Baltimore. Of the South Atlantic ports a decrease is shown at Norfolk, Charleston, Beaufort, and Brunswick, especially at the last-named, where the falling off amounts to 170,788 bales from the preceding year. Wilmington and Savannah have to some extent increased their exports. Of the Gulf ports Pensacola, Mobile, New Orleans, and Galveston all show losses, that of the last-named being 461,541 bales, due no doubt to the large decrease in the crop of Texas. Noticeable gains are, however, made at some of the Pacific ports, the exports from Puget Sound (Tacoma and Seattle) having almost doubled since 1899, and the increase of San Diego being also considerable. There was a decrease at San Francisco and a gain at Detroit. The changes at other ports are unimportant.

AMERICAN COTTON CONSUMED BY FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

The amount of cotton taken by each foreign country in 1898, 1899, and 1900, with its value, is given in the table below. As the exports contain small bales of sea-island cotton, as well as some light-weight round bales, all bales are reduced to the uniform weight of 500 pounds.

Exports of cotton from United States to foreign countries.

[In bales of 500 pounds.]

Countries.	Year ended June 30, 1898.		Year ended June 30, 1899.		Year ended June 30, 1900.	
	Bales.	Value.	Bales.	Value.	Bales.	Value.
Austria-Hungary	35,614	\$987,724	57,127	\$1,576,175	44,919	\$1,758,164
Belgium	161,942	4,809,609	129,525	3,599,471	148,319	5,680,303
Denmark	24,741	732,810	39,249	1,078,300	31,990	1,251,325
France	842,038	24,599,724	803,406	21,946,691	736,092	27,729,378
Germany	1,858,524	54,886,245	1,728,975	47,346,679	1,619,173	63,476,825
Greece					400	18,200

Exports of cotton from United States to foreign countries—Continued.

Countries.	Year ended June 30, 1898.		Year ended June 30, 1899.		Year ended June 30, 1900.	
	Bales.	Value.	Bales.	Value.	Bales.	Value.
Italy	387,581	\$11,468,025	417,353	\$11,652,768	443,951	\$17,441,121
Netherlands	43,509	1,292,788	51,621	1,401,040	74,635	2,818,248
Portugal	18,835	588,923	21,627	612,132	18,472	723,774
Russia, Baltic	103,825	3,133,758	95,011	2,796,793	54,950	2,258,026
Spain	263,648	8,180,970	248,635	7,194,000	246,612	9,618,930
Sweden and Norway	25,613	744,287	23,624	703,503	14,773	597,244
United Kingdom	3,532,101	105,853,614	3,609,444	99,709,352	2,302,128	90,202,651
Dominion of Canada	122,495	3,961,586	98,230	2,994,674	109,982	4,207,463
Mexico	42,433	1,321,473	36,130	1,043,473	18,522	814,231
West Indies, French	17	653	5	187	2	84
Chinese Empire	11,302	370,670	4,060	131,734	11,215	460,385
East Indies, British	297	9,130	9	308	1,601	55,265
Hongkong	1,800	72,000	56	1,710		
Japan	224,214	7,428,226	182,734	5,775,784	323,203	12,712,619
All other countries					227	8,501
Total	7,700,529	230,442,215	7,546,821	209,564,774	6,201,166	241,832,737

The falling off in the exports to all countries is 1,345,655 bales as compared with 1899, and 1,499,363 as compared with 1898. There was a decrease in the consumption of American cotton in 1900, as compared with the preceding year, in more than half of the principal countries using it. The most conspicuous of these are Great Britain, whose takings were 1,307,316 bales less, Germany 109,802, and France 67,314 less. Compared with the amount consumed, the decrease in other countries is in some instances large, and it is worthy of notice that Russia and Mexico continue to decrease their importations, owing in large measure to the increase in their own production.

On the other hand, of the European countries, Italy shows an increase of 26,598 bales, the Netherlands 23,014, and Belgium 18,794, while Canada takes 11,752 bales more than in 1899. The largest increase is that of Japan, amounting to 140,469 bales. The amount taken by China, although small, is greater than in the previous year.

Various reasons are assigned for the large decrease in the exports of American cotton during the past fiscal year, high prices and overproduction of cotton goods being the chief reasons given. But the truth is the crop of cotton was too small to supply the demand at home and abroad, the remarkably small amount of stocks held over at the close of the year being abundant evidence of this.

A short time after the close of the season (August 31, 1900) the *London Economist*, in an article on "The crisis in the cotton industry," declared that the stock of American cotton in Liverpool was practically exhausted. In its review of the situation at that time the *Economist* said:

The Lancashire cotton industry is going through a rather serious crisis, the like of which has not been experienced since the days of the civil war in the United States. It has arisen from a real scarcity of the raw material in American descriptions, for the cotton consumption of this class throughout the world has more than overtaken production. At the present time in Manchester and Liverpool, and also at the mills

in this country, there is an actual famine, the result being that the spinning mills in all directions are either closing or working a few hours per week. It is feared that matters in this respect will become more acute during the next month or so.

This is exactly what did happen, many mills throughout England being obliged to close work for want of American cotton. A somewhat similar situation affected the mills on the Continent. Early in September attention was called by a Berlin correspondent of the London Daily Mail to the spreading of the crisis in the German textile industries, one mill after another having stopped production for an indefinite time or cut down its working hours.

Overproduction of cotton goods, due to the rapid progress of the manufacturing industry in European and other countries (notably in India, which in former years merely supplied the raw material), is the "disease afflicting the textile trade," according to this correspondent. Mr. Ernest L. Harris, United States consular agent at Eibenstock, in his report to the State Department, September 14, says that the high price of cotton is causing much distress, the spinners of Austria-Hungary, at a meeting in Vienna, having decided to reduce the output of yarn by one-sixth. This means that these mills will close down one day per week until spring. The cause of the trouble, he adds, is the high price of cotton and the impossibility of getting corresponding prices for yarn. Many other mills throughout Europe are closing on account of shortage of cotton.

IMPORTS OF COTTON INTO THE UNITED STATES.

Although the United States produces both long and short staple cotton, superior to that of any other country, and supplies the world with more than 80 per cent of the raw material used in its manufactures, it is a somewhat remarkable fact that every year it is importing, and in increasing quantities, a considerable amount of foreign-grown cotton. These importations have been going on for many years, and have increased from a few thousand bales in 1870 to nearly 135,000 bales (of 500 pounds) in 1899-1900, valued at \$7,960,945. But this demand for foreign cotton did not assume importance until about ten years ago. The following table gives the imports in pounds from each country and in bales of 500 pounds during each fiscal year since 1890:

Imports of raw cotton into the United States from each country, 1890-1900. (a)

[In pounds.]

Countries.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Belgium		3,682			17,500	25,000
France		37,583	28,102	86		1,091
Germany		471,585	321,660		87	416
Italy		213,832	266,095			39,717
Russia (on Baltic and White Seas)				880		
United Kingdom	5,062,058	8,553,982	8,123,795	11,164,410	7,509,773	17,738,798

a Obtained from the Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury Department.

Imports of raw cotton into the United States from each country, 1890-1900—Continued.

Countries.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Bermuda			400	540		
Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, etc.		215,377	537,802	4,970		
Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, etc.	5,000	24,998	126,331			7,500
British Columbia						
Costa Rica		45,769				
Nicaragua						
Mexico	64,463	151,805	193,616	4,000	970	
West Indies, British	6,411	7,314	2,664	14,611	3,635	
Cuba		4				
Haiti	72,505	21,721	37,327	35,018		
Porto Rico		3,796				
Brazil		1,743		41,471		
Chile				15,130		
Colombia			270			
Ecuador			4,859	7,511		
Peru	301,623	341,181	1,844,999	3,411,619	1,171,515	1,197,272
Venezuela	1,314					
China		40,800	10,000	24,260	61,588	103,986
East Indies, British	20,000		17,212	27,896	40,135	32,962
East Indies, Dutch		13,040	11,300	34,267	135	850
Hongkong		100	103			
Japan		80,000	140,000		31,620	35
Turkey in Asia						
Australasia, British			687		14,877	23,077
Oceania, French	124,934	425,631	232,824	460,601	515,214	144,757
Africa, British						
Africa, French						84,613
Egypt	2,947,741	10,186,345	16,763,723	28,121,282	18,338,900	29,981,948
All other islands and ports		68,529				
Total, in pounds	8,606,049	20,908,817	28,663,769	43,367,952	27,705,949	49,332,022
Total, in bales of 500 pounds	17,212	41,818	57,328	86,736	55,412	98,664

Countries.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
Belgium					
France					30
Germany	26,737	23,460	26,039		13,401
Italy					
Russia (on Baltic and White Seas)					
Russia (on Black Sea)	1,950				
United Kingdom	9,530,252	13,236,095	12,594,972	10,562,308	10,478,611
Bermuda					
Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, etc.					
Newfoundland and Labrador					40,120
Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, etc.		31,219	50,842	34,849	
British Columbia			5	50,492	
Costa Rica					
Nicaragua					3,494
Mexico	3,145	2,500	13,167	178,352	
West Indies, British	3,442	1,700		1,241	500
Cuba					
Haiti		12,992			60
Porto Rico					
Brazil					583
Chile	4,561	24,175	4,240		69,471
Colombia					29,549
Ecuador	21,625	4,321		25,731	25,000
Peru	1,661,333	880,154	1,296,236	1,501,498	2,787,265
Venezuela					
China	55,075	64,383	66,321		3,150
East Indies, British	9,360	40,080	29,612	189,804	217,323
East Indies, Dutch		18,040	32,133		
Hongkong	10	3,571			
Japan		2,213			
Turkey in Asia	35,441				
Australasia, British	52,206		259,818	97,125	141,185
Oceania, French	370,614	230,774	48,367	10,696	34,193
Africa, British			73,550		
Africa, French					
Egypt	43,574,769	37,323,249	38,165,061	37,506,062	53,554,586
All other islands and ports					
Total, in pounds	55,350,520	51,898,926	52,660,363	50,158,158	67,898,521
Total, in bales of 500 pounds	110,701	103,798	105,321	100,316	134,797

A glance at the above table shows importations of cotton within the past ten years, in greater or less quantities, from almost every country of any commercial importance, but the figures are often misleading as some of the imports no doubt consist of reshipments of American cotton, rejected by foreign importers, or of cotton in transit to foreign markets.

REASONS FOR IMPORTATIONS.

The Department has endeavored to ascertain the reason for the importations from the various countries, and is indebted to Mr. C. M. Blaisdell, of Chicopee, Mass., an importer, for the following views on this subject:

The importations of cotton from Belgium, France, Germany, England, and Italy are without doubt reshipments of American cotton. There naturally would be no other importations from these countries excepting from England, whence we receive more or less Egyptian and Peruvian cotton. Often the Peruvian cotton that we purchase, also a few bales of India or China cotton, goes to England first and thence to New York.

The importations from Russia, if there are any, would be of cotton raised by Russia south of the Balkan in Asia, where, I understand, somewhere near 500,000 bales were made last year. The Russian cotton is very good in body and staple, but it is not quite up to our upland cotton; and as it is a little too short, there would be no inducement to bring it into the country. It could not compete with our upland cotton for spinning purposes, and would be too expensive for the uses made of other importations of short staple cotton.

The cotton from China would be cotton grown in that country, and that from Japan would probably be China or India cotton; also that from the East Indies (British and Dutch) would be the growth of those countries. These importations would be used for mattresses, quilts, cushions, pillows, and stuffing for upholstered furniture. There could not possibly be any inducement to use them for spinning purposes, and the above are the only uses that would be made of them, excepting for wadding and batting, which is generally made up mostly of waste and picked-up hosiery clippings.

All the cotton that comes from British Columbia, Costa Rica, Brazil, Peru, and the other South American countries is used in mixing with woolen goods. It is all more or less of the same character as the Peruvian cotton. The cotton that comes from the British East Indies is short, and that from Tahiti is somewhat similar to our sea island, but not quite so long in staple or so fine in fiber. Up to three or four years ago the annual production of Tahiti was 300 or 400 bales, which was sent to San Francisco; but as there was no demand for it in this country, it was reshipped to Liverpool. We have never had any inquiry for cotton from British Australasia or French Oceania. These cottons are of very short staple and very coarse fiber, not suitable for anything in the way of manufacture of cotton goods in this country. It is much inferior to our upland cotton and not low enough in price to be used in upholstering, for batting, quilts, etc., as are the other importations of short staple cotton.

Regarding the West India, Australia, and African cotton, there are really, as in the case of most of the other countries, no imports of cotton into America except from Egypt and Peru that amount to anything of importance, and even the imports from Peru amount to very little. The bales are small, weighing only about 170 pounds each, and all of this variety goes into woolen goods. The cottons from Quebec, Ontario, Nova Scotia, etc., are probably rejected cottons returned to the United States.

I am inclined to think that the cotton from British West Indies was in transit to Liverpool, and that from British India may possibly have been used experimentally, or to some extent in carpet warps, in which a large quantity of low-grade cotton and low-grade cotton stocks are used yearly in the manufacture of cotton carpet warps for carpets. As the yarn is very coarse, medium and low-grade cotton stocks can be used and yet have a good strength to the yarn, and I have heard of a moderate amount of this cotton being brought in from time to time in the last few years for this purpose.

The Egyptian cottons imported into the United States are of high grades, which have a silk luster and when woven into goods look very much like Japanese silk. The yarns made of this cotton are also used for hosiery. We do not produce any cotton of this character in this country. It is the only importation of cotton, however, that affects us in America, and it is a disputed question whether it does or not. But the Egyptian cotton is taking the place of and crowding out the $1\frac{1}{8}$ -inch staple and our staple Peeler, Allen, and Bender cotton. I have never seen the matter mentioned, but we have it from our manufacturing friends that 50 bales of the ordinary imported Egyptian cotton now displace in one of our mills the use of 200 to 250 bales of what we call $1\frac{1}{8}$ cotton.

Perhaps, after all, there may be something misleading in these importations of cotton, as we are now importing fine cotton waste, very much like cotton, from Belgium, France, Germany, England, Italy, India, and Mexico.

Regarding the consumption of cotton by the New England, New York, and the Pennsylvania mills, and especially the New England, I would say that up to twelve or fourteen years ago the principal part of the cotton used by the New England mills was the regular Gulf and upland cotton. At that time the New England mills began to feel the effect of the building of mills in the South for coarse work, which in time naturally drove them out of the market, or nearly so, and resulted in the use of long-staple cotton. A large proportion of the cotton now used in the Eastern mills is staple cotton—that is, $1\frac{1}{8}$ and $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch Peeler, Allen, and Bender. These long-staple American cottons displace almost as much of the ordinary Gulf and upland cottons as the Egyptian does. The fine fiber and great length of staple allows the production of very fine yarn, consequently the cotton goes much farther. For instance, one of our mills with 270,000 spindles uses Egyptian and long-staple American cotton, $1\frac{1}{8}$, also $1\frac{1}{2}$. If this mill were using the ordinary Gulf and upland cottons, it would consume somewhere from 60,000 to 70,000 bales a year, but by using this long-staple cotton the consumption is only from 12,000 to 14,000 bales.

After all, it appears that the Peruvian and Egyptian cottons are the only varieties of foreign growth that are imported to any great extent, and it is a matter of contention whether the American planter is at all affected by their introduction into our mills. Certainly this is true as to the Peruvian variety, which is the ancient tree cotton, of strong, rough, woolly fiber, so much resembling wool that it is used for mixing in the manufacture of woolen goods. As to the Egyptian cotton, it is neither as long nor of as fine a staple as our best grades of sea island, but is longer and has a stronger and silkier fiber than our best upland grades, and hence comes in between the two varieties. It is especially adapted for fine thread and yarns, fine underwear and hosiery, and for cotton-mixed silk goods, and some of the imported varieties are of a brownish hue wholly unlike any of the American varieties.

The use of Egyptian cotton in this country is an evidence of progress in the manufacture of cotton goods, and every additional pound imported only brings us into closer competition in our home markets with a finer class of fabrics made by European spinners. Meanwhile our mills are also largely increasing their consumption of sea island and the long-staple upland.

THE WORLD'S COTTON SPINDLES AND CONSUMPTION.

The Department is indebted to Mr. Thomas Ellison, of Liverpool, for an estimate of the number of spindles operated in each country in the world in 1900, and the number of bales of cotton consumed in Great Britain, on the Continent of Europe, the United States, India, and all other countries.

The following is the estimate of the number of spindles in each country, and to show the growth of cotton spinning in the last two years Mr. Ellison's estimate for 1898 is also given:

Spindles in operation in cotton mills in 1898 and 1900.

Countries.	Number of spindles.	
	1898.	1900.
Germany.....	7,884,000	8,100,000
Russia and Poland.....	6,965,000	8,000,000
France.....	5,300,000	5,500,000
Austria.....	3,140,000	3,200,000
Spain.....	2,615,000	2,650,000
Italy.....	1,886,000	2,100,000
Switzerland.....	1,710,000	1,700,000
Belgium.....	900,000	950,000
Sweden and Norway.....	360,000	500,000
Holland.....	290,000	290,000
Portugal.....	230,000	230,000
Greece.....	70,000	100,000
Total Continent of Europe.....	31,350,000	33,320,000
Great Britain.....	44,900,000	45,500,000
United States.....	17,357,000	20,058,000
East India.....	4,066,000	4,700,000
Japan.....	1,150,000	1,350,000
China.....	565,000	565,000
Canada.....	491,000	550,000
Mexico.....	448,000	491,000
Total.....	100,327,000	106,534,000

It will be seen that every country in the world shows an increase in its number of spindles since 1898 except Switzerland, Holland, Portugal, and China. The United States leads the world with an increase of 2,701,000 spindles, followed by Russia with 1,035,000, East India 634,000, Great Britain 600,000, Germany 216,000, Italy 214,000, France and Japan 200,000 each, and Norway and Sweden with an increase of 140,000 spindles. The increase in other countries is below 100,000 spindles in each. Mr. Ellison says that in addition to the above there are some modern spinning mills in Brazil containing, possibly, 100,000 to 200,000 spindles, and that there are also some spindles

running in Turkey and recently in Egypt, but reliable particulars are not yet available.

The following is the estimate of the world's consumption of cotton for the past ten years in bales of the uniform weight of 500 pounds each.

The world's consumption of cotton, 1890-91 to 1899-1900.

[Bales of 500 pounds.]

Year ended September 30—	Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	United States.	India.	All other countries.	Total.
1890-91	3,384,000	3,631,000	2,367,000	924,000	150,000	10,456,000
1891-92	3,181,000	3,640,000	2,576,000	914,000	160,000	10,471,000
1892-93	2,866,000	3,692,000	2,551,000	918,000	220,000	10,247,000
1893-94	3,233,000	3,848,000	2,264,000	959,000	250,000	10,554,000
1894-95	3,250,000	4,030,000	2,743,000	1,074,000	300,000	11,397,000
1895-96	3,276,000	4,160,000	2,572,000	1,105,000	419,000	11,532,000
1896-97	3,224,000	4,368,000	2,738,000	1,004,000	546,000	11,880,000
1897-98	3,432,000	4,628,000	3,040,000	1,058,000	726,000	12,889,000
1898-99	3,519,000	4,836,000	3,553,000	1,297,000	845,000	13,998,000
1899-1900	3,334,000	4,576,000	3,856,000	980,000	789,000	13,535,000

The above figures, as far as they relate to the United States, make a very satisfactory showing for the cotton industry. We are the largest producers, and should be the most extensive manufacturers of cotton. According to the above estimate, the United States in 1898-99, for the first time, used more raw cotton than any other country in the world, the amount being 34,000 bales in excess of the consumption of Great Britain. In 1899-1900 this excess over Great Britain was increased to 522,000 bales, thus placing the United States far in advance of all other countries in the amount of raw cotton used in the manufacture of cotton goods.

As to future consumption, Messrs. Ellison & Co., of Liverpool, in their last annual review of the cotton trade for the commercial year 1899-1900, say that the United States, Japan, etc., will lose the increase gained the previous year, and that the quantity consumed will not exceed 3,900,000 bales of 500 pounds, against 4,278,000, or a decrease of 378,000 bales. A full rate of consumption for Great Britain would be 3,536,000 bales of 500 pounds, or 68,000 bales per week of 52 weeks, but about two weeks' consumption (136,000 bales) will probably be saved by short time in October and later on, leaving 3,400,000, against 3,334,000 in 1899-1900 and 3,519,000 in 1898-99. The Continent will probably use about 4,600,000, against 4,576,000 in 1899-1900 and 4,836,000 in 1898-99, making for Europe, America, etc., 11,900,000 bales, against 12,188,000 in 1899-1900 and 12,218,000 in 1898-99.

During 1899-1900 the stocks of American cotton were reduced by no less than 1,905,000 bales, while on the basis of a reduced total consumption of 288,000 bales as compared with 1899-1900, and a reduction of 318,000 as compared with 1898-99, 10,382,000 bales of American cotton will be wanted for the season 1900-1901. A crop of less than 10,250,000 bales, Messrs. Ellison & Co. say, would be a calamity, because it would mean a further reduction in the rate of consumption,

and stocks too small to prevent speculative manipulation. They declare that what the world wants is an American crop of 11,000,000 to 11,500,000 bales.

COTTON ACREAGE SINCE 1894.

The table below shows the estimated cotton acreage in each State and Territory from 1894 to 1898, inclusive:

Cotton acreage from 1894 to 1898, inclusive.

States and Territories.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.
Alabama.....	2,664,861	2,371,726	2,656,333	2,709,460	3,003,176	2,883,049
Arkansas.....	1,483,319	1,186,655	1,542,652	1,619,785	1,876,467	1,726,350
Florida.....	201,621	191,540	264,325	251,109	152,452	149,403
Georgia.....	3,610,968	3,069,323	3,468,335	3,537,702	3,535,205	3,287,741
Indian Territory.....	233,898	212,847	141,124	317,992	314,906	299,161
Kansas.....	168	40	150	285	8	414
Kentucky.....	(a)	(a)	1,200	105	137	70
Louisiana.....	1,313,296	1,142,568	1,245,399	1,245,399	1,281,691	1,179,156
Mississippi.....	2,826,272	2,487,119	2,835,316	2,778,610	2,900,298	2,784,286
Missouri.....	63,696	47,772	77,868	83,319	82,318	41,340
North Carolina.....	1,296,522	1,050,183	1,228,714	1,302,437	1,311,708	1,219,888
Oklahoma.....	28,992	26,093	78,550	216,664	215,893	208,553
South Carolina.....	2,160,391	1,814,728	2,014,348	2,074,778	2,353,213	2,212,020
Tennessee.....	888,197	712,763	912,337	967,077	896,722	734,415
Texas.....	6,854,621	5,826,428	6,758,656	7,164,175	6,991,904	6,642,309
Utah.....		400	155	75	35	40
Virginia.....	61,128	44,623	47,747	50,612	51,162	35,302
Total.....	23,687,950	20,184,808	23,273,209	24,319,584	24,967,295	23,403,497

a No data.

COTTON CROPS SINCE 1894-95.

The table below is an exhibit of the cotton crops of each State and Territory since 1894-95, the year when the present method of estimating the commercial movement was instituted by the Department. The first year (1894) this method was adopted the movement was followed only to April 1; but, from that date to the close of the commercial year (August 31, 1895) the movement, as reported by the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, has been added to the Department's estimates. All other figures are those of the Department.

Cotton crops from 1894-95 to 1899-1900, inclusive.

[In commercial bales.]

States and Territories.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.
Alabama.....	900,439	663,916	833,789	1,112,681	1,176,042	1,005,313
Arkansas.....	748,206	520,860	605,643	942,267	919,469	669,385
Florida.....	50,729	38,722	48,730	53,657	35,064	41,855
Georgia.....	1,247,952	1,067,377	1,299,340	1,350,781	1,378,731	1,345,699
Indian Territory.....	120,982	68,668	87,705	207,386	207,838	119,939
Kansas.....	67	15	61	139	3	188
Kentucky.....	(a)	(a)	414	35	50	24
Louisiana.....	760,757	513,843	567,251	788,325	717,747	699,476
Mississippi.....	1,231,227	1,013,358	1,201,000	1,324,771	1,247,128	1,203,739
Missouri.....	25,476	11,816	24,119	26,848	33,120	17,275
North Carolina.....	479,441	397,752	521,795	646,726	629,620	503,825
Oklahoma.....	14,584	14,103	35,251	110,175	109,026	66,555
South Carolina.....	802,604	764,700	936,463	1,030,085	1,035,414	830,714
Tennessee.....	304,981	172,560	236,781	268,635	322,820	192,263
Texas.....	3,140,392	1,905,337	2,122,701	2,822,408	3,363,109	2,438,555
Utah.....		103	123	60	34	26
Virginia.....	13,414	7,964	11,539	12,878	13,990	8,007
Total.....	9,901,251	7,161,094	8,532,705	10,897,857	11,189,205	9,142,833

a No data.

COTTON IMPORTED INTO GREAT BRITAIN, 1895 TO 1899.

Mr. Thomas Ellison, of Liverpool, furnishes the Department with the following statistics, showing the amount of cotton imported into Great Britain from all sources from 1895 to 1899, inclusive, and the distribution of the crops of East India and Egypt from 1889-90 to 1898-99, inclusive:

Cotton imported into Great Britain, 1895 to 1899.

[In bales of 500 pounds.]

Countries.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.
Russia	63	2	203	15	6
Germany	241	113	1,117	1,062	832
Holland	93	2	48	1,958	194
Belgium	594	580	7	35	78
France	1,279	549	342	225	1,057
Italy		519	202	73	
Turkey:					
Asiatic	953	1,800	409		45
Cyprus	478	43	100	13	24
Egypt	569,711	546,112	548,266	551,859	685,634
China	166	1,251	122	1	115
Islands in Pacific	259	229	563	36	72
United States:					
Atlantic	2,789,575	2,787,715	2,760,372	3,610,673	2,467,864
Pacific	18	339		34	54
Colombia	143	524	400	1,172	1,032
Peru	16,577	14,664	15,704	19,669	19,170
Chile	753	532	847	1,172	1,553
Brazil	27,806	21,050	33,629	12,044	10,929
Other foreign countries	396	403	43	399	309
Total from foreign countries	3,409,105	3,376,457	3,362,374	4,200,440	3,188,968
Aden and dependencies			840		
East Indies, British					
Bombay	57,070	77,791	48,512	21,186	12,014
Madras	36,344	38,693	20,467	27,922	38,616
Bengal	9,675	15,519	15,135	5,197	11,204
Burmah	34				4
Straits Settlement	147	346	79	76	49
Ceylon	171	4		319	
Australasia	274	119	69	33	54
Canada			362	1,169	918
West Indies, British	934	804	474	642	568
Other British possessions	331	47	9	113	99
Total from British possessions	104,980	133,323	85,947	56,657	63,526
Total from all countries	3,514,085	3,509,780	3,448,321	4,257,097	3,252,494

East Indian crop movement.

[In bales of about 400 pounds each.]

Year.	Exports to Europe.	Exports to China and Japan.	Consumed at home.	Total crop.
1889-90	1,870,135	69,477	1,408,462	3,348,074
1890-91	1,349,321	79,127	1,591,906	3,020,354
1891-92	1,122,432	166,440	1,578,938	2,867,810
1892-93	1,026,915	139,642	1,584,008	2,750,565
1893-94	1,228,857	128,781	1,636,708	2,994,346
1894-95	767,918	132,628	1,788,000	2,688,546
1895-96	1,103,610	344,436	1,848,000	3,296,046
1896-97	898,493	432,594	1,668,000	2,999,087
1897-98	626,102	454,510	1,763,000	2,843,612
1898-99	804,514	665,166	2,063,000	3,532,680

Egyptian crop movement.

Year.	Exports to Great Britain.	Exports to Continent.	Exports to United States.	Exports to India, etc.	Total exports.	Crop in cantars. <i>a</i>
1889-90	266,842	168,596	1,250	.....	436,688	3,183,000
1890-91	280,957	244,456	18,790	650	544,853	4,072,500
1891-92	331,687	263,390	25,673	1,104	621,854	4,672,520
1892-93	312,489	316,383	38,515	2,793	670,180	5,118,000
1893-94	312,528	319,311	27,054	4,670	663,563	4,933,000
1894-95	276,610	310,448	44,570	7,329	638,957	4,615,270
1895-96	339,904	284,038	59,341	5,621	688,904	5,275,393
1896-97	340,759	358,561	51,056	3,986	754,362	5,879,750
1897-98	348,900	433,454	54,979	5,978	843,311	6,540,000
1898-99	347,335	334,649	52,335	4,419	738,738	6,507,000

a Cantar equals 99 pounds. The "bales" range from 7 cantars to 7.6 cantars each.

EXPORTS OF COTTON FROM BRAZILIAN PORTS.

The following table, taken from the "Handbook for Daily Cable Records," edited by Mr. John Jones, of Liverpool, shows the exports of cotton (presumably in commercial bales) from Brazilian ports to Great Britain and the continent of Europe during the past three seasons. No explanation is made of the discrepancy between the exports and the figures in the "total" column. The latter are intended, no doubt, to represent the total receipts at each port, not all of which were for export:

Exports of cotton from Brazilian ports, 1897-98, 1898-99, and 1899-1900.

[Presumably in commercial bales.]

Ports.	Crop 1897-98.			Crop 1898-99.			Crop 1899-1900.		
	To Great Britain.	To continent of Europe.	Total.	To Great Britain.	To continent of Europe.	Total.	To Great Britain.	To continent of Europe.	Total.
Maceio	500	.....	3,197	14	3,000	13,364	21,364	500	30,977
Pernambuco	17,335	41,709	157,230	4,874	12,701	137,269	62,189	28,815	172,915
Parahiba, etc.	2,823	.....	22,823	.....	.....	20,000	22,200	.....	49,200
Rio Grande, etc.	632	.....	20,632	.....	.....	18,000	2,800	.....	43,800
Ceara, etc.	2,633	.....	10,633	.....	.....	9,000	10,800	.....	49,800
Maranhão	39	.....	39	.....	.....	.....	600	.....	1,600
Total	23,962	41,709	214,554	4,888	15,701	197,633	119,953	29,315	347,392

MOVEMENT OF COTTON FROM ASIATIC TO EUROPEAN RUSSIA.

Elsewhere in this report mention is made of the decline in the exports of cotton from the United States to Russia. The time was when we annually furnished over 300,000 bales (of 500 pounds each) to the mills of that country, and as late as 1883 the exports thereto amounted to 347,354 bales. In 1890 there was a decline to 193,162, in 1895 to 141,998 bales, while during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, the exports amounted to only 54,950 bales. The following table, taken from the "Handbook for Daily Cable Records," 1900-1901, edited by Mr. John Jones, of Liverpool, shows the imports of cotton into

European Russia from Turkestan, Bokhara, Khiva, etc., from 1887-88 to 1898-99, and not only illustrates the progress of cotton culture in Asiatic Russia, but explains the gradual decline in the exports of cotton from this country to European Russia:

Imports of cotton into Russia, 1887 to 1898.

Year.	In poods, ^a	In bales of 500 pounds.
1887-88	622,500	44,820
1888-89	1,055,000	75,960
1889-90	1,538,707	110,787
1890-91	2,673,266	192,475
1891-92	3,500,000	252,000
1892-93	2,720,000	200,000
1893-94	3,300,000	240,000
1894-95	3,164,843	227,868
1895-96	3,475,392	250,228
1896-97	4,294,191	309,182
1897-98	4,782,318	344,327
1898-99	3,546,782	255,368

^a A pood is 36.112 pounds.

THE MEXICAN COTTON CROP.

The increase in the production of cotton in Mexico within the last few years is quite remarkable, amounting to about 185 per cent since 1892. A report recently received at the London Foreign Office from the British Legation at the City of Mexico states that the production of raw cotton in the Republic of Mexico is steadily increasing, owing to the attention it is receiving in the northern portion of the country, especially in the States of Coahuila and Durango. The latest returns published by the department of Fomento (Ministry of Colonization, Industries, etc.) in the year book for 1898 place the production of cotton in Mexico at 45,525,767 kilos, or nearly 100,400,000 pounds, of which the two States above mentioned produced, respectively, 21,219,968 pounds and 57,271,200 pounds. The figures for 1892-1898 are given in the Yearbook as follows:

Production of cotton in Mexico.

Year.	Quantity.	Increase.	Decrease.
	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>
1892	35,211,680		
1893	19,428,752		15,782,928
1894	36,461,936	17,033,184	
1895	78,176,336	41,714,400	
1896	64,419,376		13,756,960
1897	72,387,504	7,968,128	
1898	100,366,112	27,978,608	

The increase in later years is due to the operations of the Tlahualilo Company, and more especially to an extensive system of irrigation on the Nazas River, reclaiming and planting a large area of ground with cotton, which in that district yields very abundantly. The example set by this company should serve as a stimulus for others of a similar character, whose chief object should be the cultivation of cotton in

other districts or zones of the country. The principal cotton-growing districts of the Republic are situated in the States of Coahuila, Durango, Guerrero, Oaxaca, Tepic, and Vera Cruz; though at one time nearly the whole belt on the Pacific Coast situated between the seashore and the mountain range was considered as a very productive cotton-growing district. The State of Chihuahua was also in former times a large cotton producer, but it has ceased to be so on account of the difficulties attending irrigation.

The report states that the number of cotton factories in working order on December 31, 1899, was 127, as against 112 in the previous year. This figure represents only those which are working, the number closed for repairs or improvements being 10, making a total of 137. It is probable that the returns at the end of 1900 will show a further increase in number, as several new factories are in course of construction. The consumption of raw cotton in the numerous factories, as given in the returns sent in to the Government for fiscal purposes, was, in 1899, 59,628,800 pounds, of which 14,268,576 pounds were imported, against 56,957,600 pounds in 1898, of which 18,171,552 pounds were imported.

THE WORLD'S COTTON CROP, 1865 TO 1899.

The following table showing the commercial cotton crop of the world is made up by adding to the commercial crop of the United States the total imports into Europe from all countries, the United States excepted. As the crops of the last-named country are in bales approximating 500 pounds each, the imports into Europe have been reduced to uniform bales of that weight. A large amount of cotton is produced in China and other oriental countries which does not enter into commerce, nor is the domestic consumption in such countries as Brazil, Mexico, Russia, India, etc., which in the aggregate is very large, included. The statistics are simply intended to show the commercial cotton crop of the world. The Department is indebted to Mr. Thomas Ellison, of Liverpool, for the statistics of cotton imports into Europe:

The world's commercial cotton crop, 1865 to 1899.

[In thousands of bales.]

Commercial year.	Crop of United States. (a)	Imports into Europe from all countries, excepting United States, in 500-pound bales.						Total crop.
		Brazil.	Egypt.	Turkey, etc.	Peru, West Indies, etc.	East Indies and China.	Total.	
1865	b 300	120	439	191	67	1,053	1,870	2,170
1866	2,269	177	223	129	62	1,377	1,968	4,237
1867	2,097	176	244	103	83	1,112	1,718	3,815
1868	2,519	247	284	116	68	1,181	1,896	4,415
1869	2,366	225	282	166	74	1,262	2,009	4,375
1870	3,122	174	303	109	63	845	1,494	4,616
1871	4,352	225	317	95	104	1,107	1,848	6,200
1872	2,974	302	391	110	97	1,221	2,121	5,095
1873	3,930	195	387	114	84	924	1,704	5,634

a In commercial bales.

b Estimated.

The world's commercial cotton crop, 1865 to 1899—Continued.

Commercial year.	Crop of United States.	Imports into Europe from all countries, excepting United States, in 500-pound bales.						Total crop.
		Brazil.	Egypt.	Turkey, etc.	Peru, West Indies, etc.	East Indies and China.	Total.	
1874	4,170	202	426	74	78	1,054	1,834	6,004
1875	3,832	173	442	70	55	1,136	1,876	5,708
1876	4,632	135	599	71	44	908	1,757	6,389
1877	4,474	119	500	71	30	744	1,464	5,938
1878	4,773	54	366	41	58	651	1,170	5,943
1879	5,074	37	493	25	34	694	1,233	6,357
1880	5,761	63	467	19	26	859	1,434	7,195
1881	6,605	108	581	21	26	878	1,614	8,219
1882	5,456	133	478	30	25	1,342	2,008	7,464
1883	6,949	123	496	19	24	1,216	1,878	8,827
1884	5,713	104	562	50	24	1,242	1,982	7,695
1885	5,706	79	646	52	23	755	1,555	7,261
1886	6,575	77	567	37	24	1,045	1,750	8,325
1887	6,505	167	587	33	22	1,260	2,069	8,574
1888	7,046	121	510	22	27	913	1,593	8,639
1889	6,988	73	608	30	28	1,280	2,019	8,957
1890	7,311	94	631	21	34	1,510	2,293	9,604
1891	8,652	98	777	22	38	1,011	1,946	10,598
1892	9,035	69	953	50	39	898	2,009	11,044
1893	6,700	165	896	39	42	874	2,016	8,716
1894	7,550	122	997	36	22	930	2,107	9,657
1895	9,901	38	982	36	22	660	1,738	11,639
1896	7,161	34	974	33	25	853	1,919	9,080
1897	8,533	48	1,106	26	26	642	1,848	10,381
1898	10,898	39	1,125	2	36	543	1,745	12,643
1899	11,189	23	1,243	18	30	607	1,921	13,110

